The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI.....NO. 6294. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1871. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Alleged "Irregularities" in the Importation of Spices in Boston.

The Indian Murderers Trailed to Date Creek Reservation.

Brigham Young's Case Called in Salt Lake City.

Five Hundred Cases to be Submitted to the Geneva Conference.

Sudden but Slight Illness of the Prince of Wales.

Victor Emmanuel's Entrance Into Rome and Residence at the Quirinal.

BOSTON.

Spice Importers' Warehouses Occupied by United States Officers—"Irregularities."

BOSTON, Nov. 21.—The Central Wharf has been the scene of unusual excitement today, in consequence of the occupation of the premises of WM. T. WEBB & CO. by United States Marshal CURRIER and a posse of officers. Messrs. WEBB & CO. are heavy importers, and irregularities in connection with the importation of mace, nutmeg, &c., to a large amount are alleged against them. As they refused to open the safes and unlock the doors, the Marshal caused one of the safes to be forced open, and expresses his determination to break open the others, unless the firm produce the keys. The Marshal has sent to the United States Court-house for his full force of deputies, and will hold the premises during to-night, and until some result is reached. The warrant for searching the premises was granted by Judge LOWELL, of the United States District Court, on information of Mr. BINGHAM, special detective of the Treasury Department.

THE INDIANS.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury in the Wickenburg Massacre—Mr. Vincent Colyer—Troops on the War Path.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20.—A Coroner's JURY at Wickenburg, Arizona, in the case of the recent massacre of stage passengers by Indians, found the following verdict:

We, the undersigned, summoned as a jury to hold an inquest on the bodies of the following-named persons, murdered in a stage coach, about six miles from the town of Wickenburg, on the La Paz road, on the morning of the 6th of November, 1871, from all the evidence obtained from the surviving passengers, find that C. S. Adams, John Lets, Frederick W. Loring, Frederick W. Shokolin, W. G. Solomon and P. M. Randall came to their deaths by gun-shot wounds received from the hands of Indians, who have been trailed toward the Date Creek Reservation.

The San Francisco *Bulletin*, this evening, contains a scorching review of VINCENT COLLYER's operations in Arizona, fully vindicating the San Francisco correspondent of the Associated Press, against COLLYER's attack. Lieut. WOODRUFF's Arizona Expedition has arrived at Prescott. The Expedition will be disbanded at Tucson. The Topographical Corps will return Eastward by rail. The Tonto Apaches are again on the war-path.

THE MORMON TRIALS.

Brigham Young's Case Called—His Counsel Says He Has Gone South for His Health—Other Cases.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Nov. 20.—The United States District Court resumed its sessions this morning, Judge MCKEAN presiding. Case of the People vs. JOHN REDING, for assault with intent to kill; JOSEPH HARRINGTON, for murder; JOHN ALLEN, for murder; DANIEL H. WELLS, for lewd and lascivious cohabitation, were passed by consent of counsel. In the case of BRIGHAM YOUNG, for lewd and lascivious cohabitation, Hon. CHARLES H. HEMPSTEAD moved that the trial be continued to the March term. The prosecuting attorney objected to this, remarking that it is only known through the public newspapers that he has passed beyond the jurisdiction of this Court, or at least out of this judicial circuit, when he is under recognition here, to appear from day to day, and not depart the Court without leave. If the gentleman desires a continuance in that case, I will demand a showing on affidavit. Mr. HEMPSTEAD replied that his client was not absent, nor did he intend to absent himself from the Territory, but being in ill-health he had gone South as had been his custom for several years past; and furthermore, on this occasion, he had gone with the entire approval of his counsel. Whenever the case might be set for trial, he, BRIGHAM YOUNG, would be personally present in Court to answer all charges that might be brought against him. Mr. HEMPSTEAD concluded by assuring the Court that BRIGHAM YOUNG had not fled from the Territory, nor the jurisdiction of the Court, nor did he intend to do so. He will be here, said Mr. HEMPSTEAD, at any time that his presence may be required, relying upon his counsel to make this statement; that he is desirous to avoid coming here in the middle of Winter, during the cold weather, because his health is feeble, but if the interests of the public service demand it, he will be here at any time required by His Honor. Counsel for prosecution objected to postponement, saying they were ready now. Judge MCKEAN said he would not at present grant that motion, nor would he set down the case for any particular day, but would hold that under advisement. In the case of William Hickman, D. H. Wells, Hosea Stout, Maurice Moreham, William Kimball and Moore, for murder, Henry Lawrence Ormsy, S. E. Bates and H. B. Clawson, for lascivious cohabitation, motion for continuance was granted till next Monday. The indictment against H. B. CLAWSON, who is Superintendent of Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution, was found today. In the case of THOMAS HAWKINS, Mr. EASKIN asked for a writ-mus to convict the prisoner to the Penitentiary. The matter was taken under advisement.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Alabama Arbitration—An Irish Jury Gang the London Times for Libel—Illness of the Prince of Wales.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—A special dispatch from Versailles to the *Standard* says the Commission for the arbitration of the Alabama claims will assemble at Geneva on the 15th of December, and that the sittings will continue all Winter. About 500 cases will be presented to the consideration of the Commission. The *Gazette* of this evening announces the transfer of Mr. DONOHOE from the British Consulate at New-Orleans to that of Baltimore; and the appointment of Mr. FOSBRAQUE as British Consul at New-Orleans. The magistrates at Torquay have refused an application for bail in the case of JOHN GRIBBLE, Secretary of the Total Abstinence Society of Brixham, who lately accused the Queen of intoxication. He is said the Dublin Jury who acquitted KELLY upon the charge of murdering Head Constable TALBOT intend to prosecute the London *Times* for alleged libel. The Court Circular in the evening papers announces the sudden indisposition of the Prince of WALES.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Germany to Establish Only a Second-Rate Navy—The Austrian Cabinet—Victor Emmanuel in Rome—Spanish Affairs.

BERLIN, Nov. 21.—In the Parliament today, on the second reading of the Navy Estimates bill, Minister von ROON declared that it was the purpose of the Imperial Government to establish a naval power only of the second rank. The bill provides that the pay of officers in the navy be raised sixteen per cent.

VIENNA, Nov. 21.—The changes in the Ministry of the Empire and the failure of Baron VON KELLERSPERG render necessary the reorganization of the Council of Ministers for Austria proper. It is probable that Prince ADOLPH AUERSPERG will now be called to form the new Cisleithan cabinet.

ROME, Nov. 21.—King VICTOR EMMANUEL made his entry into Rome today. He was met at the gates by the heir apparent, Prince HUMBERT, the Ministers of the Crown, and a large body of the National Guard of the City. The populace filled the streets in immense numbers, and greeted the King with earnest enthusiasm during his progress to the Quirinal, where he has taken up his residence.

MADRID, Nov. 21.—Señor DE BLAS has been nominated to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The session of the Cortes was prorogued until February, 1872, until which time it is probable the present Ministry will continue in office. In the meantime the decisions of important questions now pending is postponed until the reassembling of the Cortes. It is announced that, among other measures, the Government has resolved to defer the imposition of the tax of eighteen per cent. on the interest of Spanish bonds until it has been approved by the Cortes.

MARINE DISASTERS.

An Aberdeen Bark Lost, With Six of the Crew—The Yang-Tsze Wrecked and the Captain and Five Sailors Drowned—The Disaster in the Mersey Confirmed.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The bark *Charles*, belonging to Aberdeen, is reported wrecked. Six of the crew were drowned. The ship *Hesthaah* is ashore on the Isle of Wight. A dispatch from Brindisi reports that the bark *Guiseppe* was wrecked in the Gulf of Otranto. A telegram from Hong Kong says the ship *Yang-Tsze*, Capt. Cairn, from Foo-Chow, for New-York, was lost on a reef of the Pabasoi Islands, in the China Sea. The Captain and four of the crew were drowned. The report of the sinking of two vessels in the Mersey, with all on board, is confirmed. The vessels have been identified as the bark *Mary Baker*, of Boston, bound from Liverpool for Bermuda, and the British ship *Aspasia*, from Sierra Leone for Liverpool. The *Mary Baker* was built at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, in 1860, and was of 387 tons burden.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Grand Duke Expected—Gen. Walker Appointed to the Indian Bureau—The Pension Office—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Secretary FISH, this evening, received a dispatch from Mr. CATACAZY announcing that his Imperial Highness, the Grand Duke ALEXIS, would leave New-York to-morrow, and, if convenient, would like to pay his respects to the President on Thursday. All arrangements to that end will at once be made.

THE INDIAN BUREAU.

The appointment of Gen. FRANCIS A. WALKER, Superintendent of the Census, as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, which was tendered to that gentleman a month ago, was today accepted by him. He will enter upon the duties of the office on Monday next, and will be also designated Acting Commissioner of the Census, to enable him to supervise the finishing up of that work, now very near a most successful conclusion. There is a peculiar feeling of satisfaction among all men who desire an honest, firm, and discreet administration of Indian affairs over this appointment. Gen. WALKER has proven himself an admirable administrative officer in all positions.

THE PENSION OFFICE.

C. W. SEATON, Esq., of New-York, Chief of one of the Population Divisions in the Census Office, has received the appointment of chief clerk of the Pension Office. This promotion is spoken of as being in all respects upon the strict civil service reform principle, as it probably will be when it gets into operation.

HON. HORACE MAYNARD AND GEN. STOKES.

The statements recently made in certain papers tending to create the impression that Hon. HORACE MAYNARD, of Tennessee, is acting as retained counsel for Gen. STOKES in the prosecutions growing out of the Beaty soldiers' claim, and that he is endeavoring to shield him from penalties imposed by law, if any has been violated, is calculated to do Dr. MAYNARD injustice. He has refused to act as retained counsel in the case, and has thus far only attempted to see that no injustice was done to Gen. STOKES, and this he has done in consideration of their former relations of colleagues in Congress, and the friendly relations that have long existed between them.

STATE TAX ON COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

The constitutionality of the State tax on commercial travelers, now levied by the statutes of Maryland, and also by those of the District of Columbia, was up for argument in the Supreme Court today. The case comes up on appeal from the Court of Appeals from Maryland, the plaintiff being a Newark firm who were convicted of the violation of the statute in the Maryland Courts. Hon. W. M. EVARTS argued the case for the plaintiff, holding that, under the Constitution, Congress alone had the power to regulate commerce between the States. Attorney-General JOHNS, of Maryland, replied for the State.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE NEW LOAN EXEMPT FROM TAXES.

All bonds and interest thereon issued under the act of June 14, 1870, entitled "an act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," are by that act declared exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form under State, municipal, or local authorities. (Section 1, chapter 256, sixteenth statute, page 272.) The Commissioner of Internal Revenue rules that the exemption embraces the interest as well as principal of the new bonds, and that this interest need not be included in the amount upon which a dividend or other taxes are required to be paid.

MR. SUMNER AND THE NEW LOAN.

In his annual report, the United States Treasurer says, in relation to the new loan, that the time for placing it was an unfavorable one for its success in European money markets. It was too late and too soon. Had Congress given the Secretary authority to negotiate this loan before the breaking out of the late war that France made upon Germany, it would have been all taken at once at that time; but later the bonds of several other Governments were in these markets, and were offered at rates much more favorable to the purchaser than those authorized by Congress for the negotiation of our loan. An almost insuperable difficulty in the way of the negotiation of our loan, was the low rate of commissions. It is, however, a source of gratulation, that by the Secretary's own act, and Judge ECKARDSON's adroit management, all obstacles were removed, and the loan was disposed of, at a day much earlier than Gen. SPINNER, who had looked over the whole ground, had supposed possible.

THE KUKLUX.

The Kind of Testimony that Mr. Blair Heard at the Sessions of the Subcommittee.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 21.—A *Republican* reporter interviewed Senator BLAIR, yesterday, with regard to his observations as a member of the Kuklux Committee, which has just closed its investigations in Alabama and Mississippi. BLAIR says that the evidence taken at Huntsville, Ala., showed that there existed a system of wholesale plundering carried on through the Government and individual acts of the negroes, in consequence of which the people in many instances were driven to take the law into their own hands to protect their property by inflicting punishment on negroes. It was not shown in any instance that these acts had anything to do with politics. There are many instances of arson for plunder or revenge, and a great many instances of rape which were instantly and violently punished. Apart from these things, there is no more violence in the South than in any other part of the country. Imprisonment of negroes does not repress plundering by them. They do not regard it as punishment. On the contrary, the prison is more comfortable than their cabins, and it is no disgrace to be incarcerated. Some 900 indictments have been found against whites in the United States Court, under the Kuklux law, on very flimsy pretexts in the majority of cases. The enforcement Act is regarded as arbitrary and illegal, involving great loss and expense.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21.—7 P. M.—The area of lowest pressure continues in Canada, extending south-eastward toward the New-England coast. The pressure has fallen very generally along the Atlantic coast, with cloudy weather and rain, this afternoon, from Florida to North Carolina. Brisk but not dangerous south-west winds continue on the lower lakes. North-westerly winds on the upper lakes, with falling temperature. The barometer has fallen in Wyoming and Colorado, with cloudy and threatening weather eastward to the Mississippi. It continues high and rising on the Pacific coast, and also in Texas.

PROBABILITIES.

Partially cloudy and pleasant weather is probable for Wednesday for the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts; the low barometer in Canada will probably move eastward with south-westerly winds on the lakes, veering to north-west. Threatening and rainy weather extend very generally along the middle and east Atlantic coast; the area of cloudy weather continues from the Ohio valley to the Upper Lakes and westward. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for our coasts this evening.

Execution of a Murderer in Ohio.

AKRON, Ohio, Nov. 21.—JOHN H. HUNTER, the murderer of Mr. and Mrs. GORGETT, at Richfield, Ohio, on May 27 last, was hanged today. HUNTER went from Michigan to renew his engagement with CHLOE GORGETT, which had been broken by her. On the refusal of her parents to permit him to enter the house, he shot them, and tried ineffectually to kill their daughter, and during his incarceration he maintained a spirit of bravado, and attempted to create the impression that he was insane. Yesterday he attempted suicide by cutting an artery; he has refused all sustenance since Monday morning, and was completely unnerved when told that the time had come for his execution. He had to be supported to the scaffold. After engaging in religious exercises, the prisoner made a rambling speech, in which he denied committing the murder. Precisely at 1194 A. M. the drop fell, and HUNTER, falling about six feet, dislocated the spinal column; in seventeen minutes the pulse stopped, and shortly after the body was cut down.

Murder in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 21.—JOHN L. SWING, a mulatto, was found dead this morning with his head horribly battered and a soldering-iron thrust down his throat. Blood was scattered all over the wall and floor, his clothing was torn, with other indications of a desperate struggle. His trunks were broken open and rifled, and the house in general disorder. SWING was a widower, living alone, and keeping a small tin-shop in the front part of his dwelling.

Vote of the Bill for a Special Election for Governor in Georgia.

ATLANTA, Nov. 21.—Acting Governor CONLEY, vetoes the bill ordering a special election to fill the vacancy created by BULLOCK's resignation.

The Grand Duke Serenaded.

The Russian Prince was serenaded at 11 o'clock last night by the Ninth Regiment band. An immense crowd was collected at the Clarendon Hotel. The Grand Duke and his staff appeared upon the balcony at the close of the first air. He had discarded his uniform, and was attired in citizens dress, dark coat and pantaloons, and a high silk hat. The crowd cheered and the band commenced the "Russian Hymn," the Prince and those in the immediate vicinity of the house remaining uncovered until the close. A few minutes after the Russian Minister appeared on the scoop, and said: "Col. FISH, the Duke would like to thank you for your kindness." Col. FISH, accompanied by his staff, entered the ducal apartments, and was pleasantly greeted by the Duke, who shook hands with him. "I am much obliged, Colonel," said he, "for this serenade and your kindness; please accept my thanks." The Colonel replied that it was an impromptu ovation. "I will gladly do more for you, and now extend to you the freedom of everything I own on the American Continent." The Colonel then retired. The band played a few operatic selections, and LEVY executed "Home, Sweet Home," finishing it as the first rain-drops began to fall.

Speaking of the reception extended to him, the Duke remarked that he had never seen a finer one, and that it was only equaled by those which his father received when visiting the large provinces of Russia. He expressed himself pleased and gratified for the kindness shown him and the hearty welcome offered him, and spoke in warm commendation of the parade of the afternoon. Of the Seventh Regiment, he remarked that it presented as fine a front as he had ever seen in a military organization. The whole parade received the highest commendation and praise, and spoken of by him in the most enthusiastic manner. The Prince will leave for Washington on a special train tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

The Mayor of Hoboken and a Member of the Common Council—A Charge and a Countercharge.

Last evening, in the Hoboken Common Council, Mayor SCHMERAHL presented a written complaint against Councilman GRATEN, charging him with having been interested in the contract to furnish the coal for the public buildings. Mr. GRATEN then charged the Mayor with having purchased improvement certificates issued by himself. A good many hard words were exchanged, and the Council laid the entire matter over until Friday evening, when they will meet in Committee of the Whole.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met at 2 P. M., yesterday, Mr. COMAN in the chair.

The resolution forbidding trains on the Harlem Railroad to be run at a greater speed than seven miles per hour, within the City limits, was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. MITCHELL, PLUNKITT, and REILLY.

A resolution to renumber Water-street was laid over.

JAMES STARR was appointed Sergeant-at-Arms of the Board in place of TERRENCE P. SMITH.

The Board adjourned to Thursday next.

THE GAS IMPOSITIONS.

Dark Doings and Vain Tricks of the Gas Monopolists.

Total Darkness in Dwellings—Dim Light in Churches and Public Resorts—The Streets in Gloom—Great Opportunities for Crime—What is to be Done About It?

Ever since gas-light was introduced into general use in this Metropolis there have been periodical complaints against the management of the several companies. Indeed, there is seldom an interval of any length that is unbroken by dissatisfaction. Occasionally the feeling of discontent culminates in an outburst of popular indignation. This general outcry of the public usually startles the officers of the companies into a sense of their duty, and a spasmodic show of reform is made by them. Even a temporary relief lulls the public into indifference, and the evils are repeated until again resisted. Such imposition has tantalized this otherwise too greatly outraged community, until the utmost limit has been reached, and the people will provide their own remedy. Either the companies must furnish an ample quantity and good quality of gas, or they will lose their patronage. People will not use the street pipes, if they are to be a perpetual cause of annoyance. Private dwellings and public buildings will, combined or singly, manufacture their own gas, which, as has been practically demonstrated, can be done safely and economically, and with but little trouble. This has passed the probation of an experiment and become a fixed fact. Parties are now being thus supplied, and consider themselves much better off than when they were at the mercy of uncertain corporations. So aggravating has been the [illegible] for such it is, no more and no less [illegible] that not a few are earnestly [illegible] of private co-operative gas works. It is evident that at moderate cost a small apparatus can be procured, located in the interior of a block, the pipes laid throughout the yards, and gas-light of excellent quality secured. Hotels, printing-offices, theatres and other public places that consume large quantities could adopt such a plan to advantage.

For months past the gas companies' ways to the public have been dark, and their tricks vain. Since September, especially, the murmurings of discontent have rapidly increased. The people have declared the light to be of miserable quality, and the supply at times utterly exhausted. Hundreds of houses have been without enough gas to light a flame as even one burner. In some instances blocks of houses in the streets between Thirty-fourth and Fortieth have been plunged into an Egyptian-like darkness, and compelled to use candles or kerosene oil. Theatres have had poor, flickering, smoking jets; churches have been left in gloomy shadows; hospitals, schools, colleges, factories, hotels and printing-offices have had wretched, sickly lights; and, in fact, almost every interest has suffered from this course. After having poured out complaint after complaint, without receiving any satisfaction, the public have now reached a condition of exasperation, and, with one accord demand some legislative relief and reform.

A TIMES reporter, who made a tour of observation in the district supplied by the Metropolitan Gas Company, bounded by Thirty-fourth-street, (upper half,) to Seventy-ninth-street, (lower half,) and from river to river, found the situation all that had been alleged. There have been times during the last three months when the street-lamps have been in a wretched state. The gas went in with insufficient pressure, and pale green flame, devoid of light, and hideously repulsive, was the only illumination. On last Saturday night this was quite generally the case in Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, and Thirty-ninth streets. As a policeman said: "You could not see half way down the blocks. A burglar might be right under my nose almost, and how could I tell? In case of an alarm and pursuit, he would have a thousand chances to escape, and I ought not to be blamed."

Such circumstances are as premiums to highwaymen, assassins, thieves, and villains of every sort. Sunday night many of the churches had very "dim religious light." St. Thomas' Church, the Church of the Heavenly Rest, and the Murray Hill churches, had but a barely sufficient supply of flickering yellow light; while the Thirty-seventh-street Methodist and other east side churches were much worse off, so much, indeed, that scarcely any of the worshipers could read at all. The street-lamps in First-avenue, and the vicinity of Thirty-fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth streets were corresponding ly dim and spectral, as also was the case in upper streets. St. Luke's Hospital has suffered greatly. On some occasions lamps have been resorted to. Even last night the place was yellow, smoky and unsteady. At the large establishment of Messrs. ACKER, MERRILL & CONDIT, diagonally opposite the office of the Metropolitan Gas Company, on Broadway and Forty-second-street, the same complaints was made. At various small stores came a responsible echo; and in a number of cases kerosene oil has been unwillingly substituted.

Many of the small shopkeepers on the eastern side of town are terribly exasperated in the matter, and have no terms too strong to use in denunciation of the Company's mismanagement.

One prominent and wealthy merchant, upon learning the reporter's errand, grasped his hand, and, shaking it vigorously, exclaimed: "Glad to see you, Sir. Glad to take any of the TIMES staff by the hand, and glad to see your work. Your paper has shattered the Tammany Ring; it broke up the aboriticists; it pitched into the Grand General Depot death-trap, and now, Sir, I tell you (with an emphatic gesture) that when you strike this gas swindle—swindle, outrage, that's what it is—you have struck one of the worst things in New-York. Look at this Metropolitan Company. I have gone there time and again, and begged, cursed, and argued. Well, they sent their men; they put in new pipes, new meters, and I paid the bills, but I never got any satisfaction in the matter of my gas bills."

Another very intelligent merchant cordially greeted the reporter and said: "I just glory in this. Now I know the people will be more than delighted to see these gas outrages remedied. Why, I have run my lage off, to get some relief. Give it up. They will pay no attention to a poor man. A rich man will be politely treated, bowed out, laughed at, and roped into a bill of expense for new pipes, meters, &c. I am not fooled any more by them. I know the fault is in the gas-works. I call those meters a humbug. If they measure at all, they measure everything that goes through them—whether it is gas, wind, or wheat-ears. I know I have paid at least one-third larger bills, in months where we used one-half the usual amount of gas. Well, what can a fellow do about it, except to pay his bill, and feel he is being swindled under the protection of a legislative charter? That's it. I mean to try to make my own gas."

A number of reliable persons state that by actual experiment, made over and over again, they are convinced that the meters do not correctly measure the gas used. They also concur in the opinion that obstructions in the street mains are not sufficient cause for the troubles. Even if so, the Company does not, as it should, properly attend to them. They have a paltry few laborers—perhaps not over twenty-five in all—engaged in the street pipe repairing; the gas is applied by economical efforts in its manufacture, and there is not sufficient pressure to force it through the miles of pipes that ramify the streets from the five reservoirs on the North River banks to the East River—a great expanse of territory. One of the workmen was interrogated as follows:

"REPORTER—Do you make as good a quality of gas now as ever you did?

"WORKMAN—Oh, no. Indeed we do not. Just look at that coal. Do you see the streaks in it? There's all mineral stuff—very bad. Well, you see, they mixed that in with this good coal to make it a cheap order. There's another pile of coal (pointing) is bully. If they'd use that altogether it would make a heap of difference, you know.

"REPORTER—Well, what is the reason that the gas burns better sometimes in one street than in another, close by?

"WORKMAN—Why, there's a difference in the size of the pipes. Sometimes, you know, they get stopped up, but not often.

"REPORTER—Then the trouble is, in the first place, poor coal mixed with the good coal, undersized pipes, and want of pressure?

"WORKMAN—Yes, just that. Bad gas won't burn, anyhow. This isn't as good as it orter be, and the fact is, the Company want to squeeze too much profit out of the business. We can make a great deal better gas than this, Sir."

Subsequently the reporter called upon Mr. SULLIGOTTER, the President of the Metropolitan Company, who received him with great courtesy. He exerted himself to show that most of the charges were unfounded; that the gas was perfectly good, and the whole fault was with people who would not put in large enough service pipes. He said that their charter required the standard to be equal to fourteen and a half candle-lights, whereas it was twenty-five per cent better than that at the time. The reporter then told him that in certain entire blocks there was not among over a thousand burners light enough to match one candle, but that thousands of candles were used from the failure of the gas. This seemed to amuse him greatly, and he shook his head incredulously. He said he often went about on a tour of inspection at 2 o'clock in the morning, to see the street lamps, and always found them all right. [Of course, as that hour there is no other draught on the pipes, as all the town is abed and asleep.] He thinks that naphtha and other matter clogs the pipes now and then, and that alone interferes with an ample flow. He has twenty (!) laborers constantly at work repairing the street mains. The reporter's experience among all sorts of persons, and in every kind of business, was full of interest, but space at this time will not permit its narration. In brief, the entire town is joined in the hue and cry against the huge gas imposition, and demand Legislative or some other permanent and effectual relief.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUNARD STEAM-SHIP SCOTIA.

The steam-ship *Scotia*, which sailed from Liverpool on Nov. 11, and from Queenstown on Nov. 12, reached this port last night. Her mails, later by two days than those previously at hand, were received at this office at 1 A. M. to-

PIUS IX.

The Pope on the State of Europe.

The Paris *Univers* copies from a provincial paper, the *Gazette de Midi*, an account of an interview which Pope PIUS IX. granted on the 23th of October to a large body of persons who were anxious to pay their respects to Him. One of their number asked how long the triumph of the wicked and the oppression of the Church would continue. The Pope replied: "We have all sinned, and what is now happening is but the chastisement of our misdeeds. We should, therefore, resign ourselves to the will of the Most High, with the conviction that God will in the end listen to the prayers of His people. Let us, then, pray without ceasing; the Father of Mercy will have pity on us, and will soon deliver our holy city from its oppressors. Let us pray for the upright, that they may persevere in the right path; let us pray for the wicked, that they may become aware of their errors and may return to the fold of the good Shepherd. It is not only for the City of Rome that we must pray, but for the whole world, for everywhere evil is making fearful progress. In France impiety, checked for a time, is now again lifting its head. In Germany heresy is making greater efforts than ever to oppress the Christian religion, and to establish its own greatness upon its ruins. But what is still more inexcusable is the Garibaldian movement, a movement announced by the Governments. In Russia, in Spain, in Switzerland, indeed everywhere, revolution seeks to triumph and to drag down society into an abyss of evils. What then will become of us if God should abandon us? Ah, my children, let us address ourselves to Him, that he may save us and convert the misguided souls which are rushing toward their eternal perdition."

ENGLAND AND THE WORLD.

Relations of Great Britain and the Powers of the Continent—Englishmen and their American Kinsmen.

On the evening of Nov. 9, the usual banquet at Guild Hall, in honor of Lord Mayor's Day, occurred in London. Mr. GLADSTONE spoke thus:

MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH.

On the part of my colleagues, and on my own part, I gratefully acknowledge the toast which you have so kindly given, and the purport and scope of which you have so accurately defined. It is, my Lord Mayor, as between Englishmen and Englishmen, as between Britons and Britons, that we meet today. In such a position, obviously, it is more appropriate that we should speak with satisfaction than we speak, so far as we are concerned, we have no quarrel, no feud, or controversy with any nation on the wide surface of the globe. My Lord Mayor, our position as a European Power is that of one amid many sisters. Nothing can separate us from the place where the Almighty has been pleased to set us—members of the European family. We must ever look with the most profound sympathy and interest to the condition of the Continent of Europe, and yet we may feel a lively thankfulness to that dispensation which has ordained that while our proximity shall be so close that that sympathy shall be entirely uninterrupted, yet there is a severance which gives to it a quality of free independence, which removes from us some of the risks and some of the apprehensions of Continental politics, which supplies us with additional means of security by the intervention of the element most congenial to our habits and our traditions, and which, if we do justice to ourselves and to others, enables us to look with something like impartiality upon the dissensions and divisions that may arise among other nations. My Lord Mayor, it has been said, and said truly, and we cannot be too thankful for it, that at this moment there is no war between any of the civilized nations of the globe; and the mind reverts to the last anniversary on which we met at this table, when Europe was deluged with blood. Great, indeed, is the change for the better that has occurred since that time. I wish I could profess all the confidence with respect to the future that some may feel. Undoubtedly, if the probabilities are, in human calculation, on the side of the future, for peace is to make abundant preparation for war, there never was a time when the security for peace on the Continent of Europe was greater than at this moment. The armies of ancient times dwindle into perfect insignificance when the vast forces which are now necessary for the purposes of defending national honor. God grant that the possession of these vast means of inflicting misery upon mankind may never prove a temptation to let loose the agents of that misery, except upon causes such as justice and honor may impose! But for us, my Lord Mayor, I rejoice to think that we are not likely to be—it is most unlikely, except by our own faults, that we can be called on or tempted to take any part in such quarrels.

THE NATION'S TASK.

So happily are we exempted from most of the less noble but powerful motives that are at work around us in our own local situation, that I think it seems as if Providence has marked out for us the happy and the lofty function of manifesting sympathy and giving to that sympathy the form of action, yes of possessing something like a position of independence of giving the opportunity of influencing into the minds of the people of other countries the belief that we are impartial, of aiming as the noblest of all objects in regard to foreign affairs—namely, this, that we should inspire the people of the world with the belief that our policy is not governed by the base and narrow motives of selfishness. Such, my Lord Mayor, has been the function opened to us of late years. At the period when, unhappily, the great war of last year broke out, our duty was to point out at the very moments to the Power that unhappily was the aggressor, and on the immediate occasion of the war, that there were no justifying cause for the step that was about to be taken. Our duty was to invite an appeal to the principles of friendly arbitration, which we may trust are destined to work infinite good in the future for the benefit and advantage of mankind. We have been those who considered that we ought to have gone further, and have been bold enough to think that had we ventured to raise the voice of authority and say to two Powers like France and Germany, "You shall not fight," it would have been enough to avert the danger of the contest. I wish I could believe that. But, rely upon it, there is no Power on earth, whatever its position, whatever its resources, that is in such a position of superiority under the conditions of modern society to the other Powers of Europe as to be able to an act of its own to deprive them of their free agency in the regulation of their affairs. My Lord Mayor, we have not been without interesting subjects of foreign controversy and foreign dissension. We did think it our duty at that critical period to act in conformity with what we know to be the strong interest of the people of this country—I mean their interest of feeling and sentiment much more than any material interest—in the independence of Belgium—that little State which affords a model to Europe, both from the good conduct of the Sovereign, the good sense of people, and the admirable regulations of its affairs. It was not long after we had used the prerogative of the Crown, with, I believe, the approval of Parliament, for the purpose of endeavoring to secure the position of that State in the critical times that had come upon us; it was not long after that when the peace of the seas of Europe seemed to be disturbed by the announcement that, preceded from a Russian quarter with respect to the Black Sea. On this occasion we thought it our duty to mark very emphatically our disapprobation of our acceding, under any circumstances, to a method of action that appeared to us, if admitted without protest, to be likely to lead to a system under which separate Powers, necessarily independent, having been parties to solemn engagements, might release themselves from binding engagements. Having protested, as we thought, effectually on that subject, we were not sorry to concur in an arrangement which we did not think unreasonable, which the general sentiment of Europe approved—I mean the arrangement we made with respect to the Black Sea, when we knew especially that the Government of the Ottoman Empire regarded it as being, under the circumstances of the time, conducive to their interests, and likely to promote general peace.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

My Lord Mayor, if such is our position with respect to Europe—if Europe necessarily, so far as our foreign policy is concerned, has the first, or at least the largest place in the cares of the British Government—it does not, therefore, follow that we are indifferent to the interests and those bonds of affection which unite us with our kinsmen across the Atlantic. And I have today, for the second time, had the satisfaction of seeing our distinguished friend, the Minister of the United States, at the board of the first Magistrate of London, refer to the relations between the two countries in terms such as I know to be better than any others calculated to confirm the those sentiments of friendship and attachment by which, I believe, the bosoms of the two nations at this moment are universally pervaded. My distinguished friend spoke of the great heart of the people, and the great heart of this assembly answered him when he spoke. But it is only just to those whom he represents among us that you should be reminded that if on a great occasion England has been ready to pour forth her treasures in relief of the distress of America, in former years, and those recent years, America has been not less ready to pour forth her treasures in relief of the distress of this country. And, my Lord Mayor, one word I must venture to say on the subject of that treaty to which my distinguished friend referred in terms so modest—I mean the treaty of Washington. It is true that that treaty has all the importance which attaches to any instrument that aims by sure means at bringing to a friendly termination a conflict of opinion between two great Powers; and that is a title which would well render it deserving of praise. But that is not all. That treaty ought to be remarked in two other respects, in order that we may thoroughly appreciate both the motives and the acts of those who are parties to it. That treaty not only aimed at putting an end to a controversy that aroused—it aimed at obviating the recurrence of such controversies in future by extending and improving that code of international law which is among the most remarkable of all the tokens and the triumphs of modern civilization, and upon the sound and legitimate action of which it is that we are to rely in no small degree to the future peace of the world. But there was another point yet more important, and that was that the Queen's Counselor has spoken to you with truth and force of the miseries of war; but differences will occur, quarrels will arise, honor—not merely visionary sentiments of honor, but sound principles of honor—will forbid the absolute surrender of the points for which the contest is waged; how are those differences to be settled? By blood, as was the unfortunate reply almost invariably in former times. A great experiment is now being tried; it may be more than an experiment. The vision may be too bright and too happy to be capable of being realized in this wayward and checkered world in which we live, but it is an experiment worth the trial at any rate, whether it is possible to bring the conflicts of opinion between nations to the adjudication of a tribunal of reason instead of the bloody arbitrament of arms. And, my Lord Mayor, it will be an event recorded in history to the honor of two nations that, without any offense to others, I may venture to call great nations—to the honor of the United States and of the United Kingdom, that for the first time, having a great controversy in hand, feeling themselves unable either of the one or the other to recede from the ground they had taken, they have notwithstanding chosen to tread the path of peace, and not only to settle their own disputes without the risk of bloody differences, but to set an example which we trust will have many imitators among the other nations of the world.

THE COUNTRY "WITHIN HERSELF."

My Lord Mayor, having said so much, and possibly too much, with reference to England in her foreign relations, I will say one word, and little more than one word, with reference to England within itself. The Minister of Honduras, whom this company always hear with much delight, has referred to what may be called underground agitation, that appeared in certain parts of the world to be sapping the very foundation of society. I hope, my Lord Mayor, that we are not over-confident; that we are not blindly and rashly sanguine when we express the cheerful hope that we have little to apprehend, at least within the limits of these islands, on the score of this agitation. But even here, my Lord Mayor, if we have lived in times when opinion seems to be, at any rate in a degree unusual for us, disquieted and disturbed, I wish to convey to the mind of this company that at least that disquiet and disturbance, that uneasiness and uncertainty, do not affect the mind of Her Majesty's Governments. We live under a monarchy. Thus I understand to be an established fact. The intelligence which the journals of the day convey to us informs us that at least one among our fellow-laborers in the House of Commons has recently been agitated and perplexed by many speculations on the question—"What is the best form of government?" We have not undergone any of the disquiet attaching to those speculations. We are contents with the form of government which has been granted to us. We know that ours is a progressive country, and that it is within the rights of the people of England to discuss without any limit at all, if they see cause, questions relating to the institutions under which they live; but, at the same time, we believe that those institutions have been the fountain of innumerable blessings to the country, and the experience of other European countries in which they have sought to introduce different forms of government springing unnaturally from the soil, has not encouraged us to give that ready and fattering reception to projects of cardinal change, and our highest ambition is to see that with respect to the Monarchy under which we were born, we may see its strength improved and not impaired, and that our lot may be to be among the laborers who deepen its foundations in the heart and understanding of the British people. I have now, my Lord Mayor, only one very agreeable duty to perform—to request this company to drink your Lordship's health.

Railway Master-General Pursues Injured.

While the procession was passing the grand stand, in Union-square, yesterday afternoon, since No. 142 of the Fourth-avenue line ran into a coach containing an old lady named JONES, reading at the corner of Fifty-seventh-street and Fifth-avenue. The carriage was nearly upset, and the driver, JOHN JOHNSON, fell off into the street. The horses ran away, and before they could be stopped ran up on the sidewalk in Union-square, knocking down HARRIET THOMPSON, of No. 99 South Third-street, Williamsburg, breaking her arm and severely injuring her side. Mrs. SARAH HEGEMAN, sister of the above, was bruised about the body. MARY ROSSICA, of No. 34 Chrystie-street, had a leg broken. Mrs. ROSSICA was seriously injured about the body.

What the Shoplifters Did Yesterday.

Notwithstanding all the efforts of the Police the pickpockets did a large business along the line of the procession yesterday. The following arrests were made:

RICHARD HENDERSON, PERCY CARWS

national air, and ALEXIS was on his way to the *Mary Powell*.

Then Gen. ASPINWALL arranged the gentlemen with badges in two lines from the accommodation ladder to the grand companion-way, which led to the main saloon, amidships. As soon as the Prince reached the steamer's side and touched her deck, the gentlemen uncovered, and he passed, between them up the stairs, at the top of which another open space was made for him by the Committee. Standing here an direct view of the ladies he bowed his grateful acknowledgment of the burst of welcome which greeted him. He uncovered, and took Gen. DIX by the hand, then retiring a few paces to the side of Admiral POSSIET, Oscar KREMER and other officers, he was addressed by Gen. DIX:

GEN. DIX'S SPEECH.

GEN. DIX said: Your Imperial Highness—In the name of the citizens of New-York I have the honor to tender you a cordial welcome to the United States. It is a great gratification to see within our harbor the gallant squadron which has brought you in safety to our shores. It is still greater gratification to receive among us one of the Imperial family of Russia, whose illustrious chief has done so much for the cause of human civilization and in whose hands the possession of power, under the guidance of Providence, has been devoted to the noblest of purposes, the social and political elevation of those who come within the sphere of its exercise. The long and uninterrupted friendship which has existed between Russia and the United States has naturally created a strong sympathy on our part in all that concerns her welfare, and has caused us to regard with deep interest her steady but silent progress eastward, shedding at every advance the light of Christian civilization over regions which have been buried for ages in comparative darkness and barbarism. Your Imperial Highness will no doubt see much in our country which is novel to a European. Our existence as an independent nation does not yet date one hundred years. Our forms of improvement in industry and art differ in many respects from those of countries whose lives are measured by the lapse of centuries. But in a community in a rapid course of development we trust there may be found much which is interesting, and something, perhaps, worthy of being remembered as a source of useful suggestion to political societies of greater age than our own. In the name of those in whose behalf I speak, I tender you this sincere wish: that your visit to America may be a pleasant one, with the hope that on your return to your own country, your Imperial Highness may be able from what you shall have seen and heard among us to convey to His Majesty, the Emperor, such assurances of the respect and of the good-will of the Government and people of the United States.

THE GRAND DUKE'S REPLY.

Stepping forward and shaking Gen. Dix's hand warmly, Prince ALEXIS replied, in English, as follows:

GEN. DIX, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I present my sincere thanks for the kind feelings to whom, on behalf of the people of this great City, you have given expression. The friendship between America and Russia is so strong and lasting, nothing can disturb it. I shall only pass rapidly through New-York at present, my first wish being to present my respects to the President at Washington, where I shall remain a great while. My visit to America is made for the people of Russia. But on my return from Washington I shall have much pleasure in availing myself of your kind hospitality that is so generously offered. Ladies and gentlemen, I thank you.

The whole party on board the *Mary Powell* then passed him singly, were introduced, and shook his hand. This ceremony lasted upward of half an hour, and when it was over the Grand Duke went out on the after part of the hurricane deck, and sat down among the guests. After a short trip down the Bay, the steamer turned toward New-York, and the Duke, with all the naval and military officers, partook of the luncheon spread for them in the lower cabin.

About 1¾ o'clock the *Powell* made fast to Pier No. 1 North River, and the Grand Duke ALEXIS first set his foot on American soil.

THE LANDING AND THE PARADE.

Hearty Reception by the People—The Streets Thronged—Fine Appearance of the Military—The Procession and the Review.

Of all the motley gatherings which old New-York has known, none, perhaps, ever surpassed that which yesterday hurrahed till it was black in the face in the vicinity of Pier No. 1. The ghosts of the old Dutch aristocracy must have been startled out of their midday retirement, and, as they lay in their moldering coffins, must have recalled their own day to mind when the Battery was the fashionable promenade of New-York, and the *belle* of its youth and beauty. There was the scion of Imperialism, the rough, the diplomat and the rowdy, the leading business man and the thief, one and all playing an important, though not equally, public part. Regiments stood in line in front of the scoundrels they had vanquished so easily on the 12th of July; platoons of policemen might have substituted candy-sticks for their clubs. The unwashed were out in force, but in the best of humors and not willing to see the sport spoiled. Cheap cards with the glorious Stars and Stripes, and a dancing bear made a pile of money by assuring the mob that a bear rampant was the crest of the Russian coat of arms. Another peddler did well by selling packages of cat-gut at ten cents, containing a dollar portrait of the Grand Duke, which would have passed anywhere in murderous days for the likeness of "Reddy the Blacksmith."

The candy-sellers, the chestnut-roasters, the beer-stands, reaped each a splendid harvest; never, perhaps, were so many bags of pea-nuts consumed in New-York, in one day. All was rough though good-humored. "I want to see the Duke," was the watchword of lower New-York, and they saw him.

Soon after 12 o'clock the Police began to clear the streets and arrange the mob in position on the sidewalks, and at 1 o'clock the various brigades of the National Guard began to take up their positions along Broadway and around Pier 1. After receiving reports from his Aides-de-Camp that all was ready, the gayly dusted, the General, accompanied by a brilliant staff, rode down to the Perth Amboy Dock, and, dismounting, proceeded to the landing place to await the coming of the Grand Duke.

At 1:45 o'clock the Grand Duke landed and Mr. WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL escorted him to his carriage, to which were harnessed four magnificent coal-black horses. The Russian Admiral took the seat on his left hand and Gen. DIX joined Mr. ASPINWALL on the front seat. The Grand Duke's staff, the Executive Reception Committee, and the officers of the American and Russian fleets were escorted to their carriages by Maj. SYLVARUS MORRIS, and were joined in the following procession in the following order:

The second carriage containing Admiral Poutiatine, Vice-Admiral Newan, Gen. Gorloff and Gen. Irwin McDowell; the third carriage containing High Councilor of State Vessolag, Gov. Morgan, and Count Olsoufieff; the fourth carriage containing Count Chamyrzow, Mr. W. E. Dodge and Adm. Prof. Metchin and Admiral Poden; the fifth carriage containing M. Danzas, Maj. Gen. James E. Montgomery, R. W. Howes, and an officer of the Prince's suite; the sixth carriage containing Mr. A. Bierstadt, M. Shercur, Mr. S. J. Macy, and a Russian officer; the seventh carriage containing Mr. Henry Clews, Mr. J. Taylor Johnson, and two Russian officers; the eighth carriage containing Mr. E. L. Godkin, Mr. Henry Bergh and two Russian officers; the ninth carriage containing Russian Consul-General Bodisco, Gen. Aspinwall, Gen. C. C. Dodge and Russian officer; the tenth carriage containing Russian Vice-Consul Schultz, Mr. Howard Potter, Mr. W. B. Bisdorf and a Russian officer; the eleventh carriage containing Mr. W. B. Duncan, Mr. S. L. M. Barlow and two of the Grand Duke's suite, and the twelfth and thirteenth carriages containing Russian and American officers in uniform.

After the Reception Committee had completed their arrangements, the word was given for the procession to start, Superintendent KELSO with a battalion of Police, under the command of Inspector Dilks, Capts. Cameron, Byrne, Kennedy, and Waller, leading the way. Gen. SMITH and staff, mounted, followed, and the column of military, the Seventh Regiment leading, moved forward, escort of honor, the Twenty-second as the left and the Eleventh as the right escort, on either side of the Grand Duke's carriage. As the procession passed up Broadway, the bands of the various regiments defiled along the passage the Russian national anthem and other Russian music, the bands belonging to and joining in the parade as it passed them. At Trinity Church the chimes burst forth in a hearty peal of welcome, and further on a striking group of statuary, over the entrance of the American Insurance Company, was uncovered for the first time.

From Battery-place to Canal-street the scenes on the sidewalks were disgraceful. No sooner had the tail of the procession passed the roughs assembled near the Battery than they made a shoulder to shoulder rush up Broadway, knocking over women and children, ruthlessly trampling on them, and frightening thousands of country sight-seers out of their wits with their drunken shouts and yells. But the Grand Duke heeded them not. He bowed incessantly but with dignity to the crowd in the streets and at the windows, and seemed utterly, though highly pleased, at the demonstration in his honor. Above Canal-street the assemblages, though more dense, were much more orderly. At the St. Nicholas Hotel every balcony and window was crowded with elegantly-dressed ladies, and many a costly bouquet was thrown into the mud as the Grand Duke's carriage passed. At Niolo's Garden the first attempt at decoration was made, the entrance being draped with flags of various nations. At the Opera-house theatre the balcony was also draped and festoons of flags hung from the beak of an imperial eagle. As the Imperial carriage passed the entrance, a young girl, clad in the Russian peasant's holiday costume, stepped forward and presented the Duke with a large basket of magnificent flowers. From this point to Union-square the greetings were more hearty and less rough. Cheer after cheer from every house rent the air, ladies waved their pocket handkerchiefs and parasols, and indulged in every possible manifestation of delight. On reaching Fourteenth-street, the Seventh Regiment debouched, and the carriages passed on to the Clarendon Hotel, the troops remaining in position for a while, so as to give the Grand Duke time to prepare for the review.

As early as 12 o'clock, Union-square and Fourth-avenue were thronged with people, hurrying about looking for favorable stand-points to view the "coming man" and the escorting pageant. The windows and stoops, the buildings and hotels, were eagerly sought by the pleasure-seeking multitude, and even the house-tops bore their weight. Inspector WALLING was placed in charge of the Square and the Clarendon Hotel, with 350 men, and Capt. THORNE was in command with the same number. Both of these officers had the most onerous duties of the day in preserving a clear space around these centres of attraction, and both creditably discharged their duties.

At 1:40 the battalion of Police, commanded by Inspector JAMESON, which led the procession, arrived at the grand stand. The battalion was composed of twelve companies of forty men each, under Capts. Ulman, Bennett, McDonnell, McDermott, Garland, Killelea, Washburn, Gunner, Leary, Charity and Petty. Capt. MURPHY acted as Lieutenant-Colonel, Capt. ALLAIRE as Major, and Capt. COPELAND as Adjutant.

They were drawn up in line on the west side of Fourth-avenue, the right resting on Eighteenth-street, and the line extending to the lower end of the Park. The street was one dense swaying mass of humanity. Men, women with children in their arms, small boys and girls, pushing and jostling one another, exerting themselves to get out of the crowd and draw a breath of fresh air. Platoons of Police charged upon them, but there was no outlet for them. At last the Police in line were compelled to give way, and the screaming, struggling crowd were pushed back on to the sidewalk and down the side streets. Frantic women rushed up and down, looking and crying for lost children; men shouted and fought their way here and there, now against the living wall of fellow-beings and now against the serried line of the Police. Bewildered individuals ran wildly about and were driven hither and thither by the panting Police, and the scene in all its multitude and confusion would be impossible to describe adequately.

EMPIRE OF GERMANY.

The Brunswick Succession—The Emperor at Hinkelbein—Significance of Prince Gortschakoff's Visit—A Sad Accident—Anniversaries of Victories—Affairs in Parliament—A German War Treasure—General Topics.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Saturday, Nov. 4, 1871.

We have a pretty lively week "in high life" behind us. Not only has the seasonable centennial sports claimed their share of fashionable entertainments, but the presence of the Russian Chancellor, Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, has likewise greatly enlivened our diplomatic actions. The Emperor opened the week by proceeding in full state, accompanied by the Princes, to Castle Blankenburg, one of the Duke of BRUNSWICK's residences. The circumstance is remarkable, because, for a long period, the two Courts have not lived at all on friendly terms. The sporting entertainments and the Emperor's journey were, however, undertaken with a certain amount of ostentation making the contrast doubly conspicuous. This has given rise to the circulation of a report—supported by the usually well-intended *Silesyan Gazette*—that either at or before the shooting-match an agreement was come to between the meeting potentates regarding the question of the Brunswick succession. That is one of the many sore points in German politics. The Brunswick people are split into two hostile camps, fierce particularists and Prussian haters, and as fierce centralists and Pro-Prussians. The Duke was suspected of siding with the former, and as the next heir to the Crown is the Ex-King of Hanover, a rumor obtained currency some months ago of the Duke's having settled the crown finally upon the Crown Prince of Hanover and made things so as that all prospects of annexation to Prussia seemed cut off. This rumor, though possibly not unfounded, was certainly premature; if it was correct the Salzburg interview has effected a great change in these combinations by the friendly intervention of FRANCIS JOSEPH, the bestest friend of the royal exile at Hietzing. It is believed that a final convention has now been concluded, settling the Crown on the HOHENZOLLERNS, while the GUELPHS, by signing definitely their claims, are to be restored to their extensive private possessions. The Duke of BRUNSWICK seem to be highly gratified at the honor of the Imperial visit, for he has ordered the apartments occupied by His Majesty to be called, in permanence, "the Emperor's apartments," as which they will probably be shewn to visitors for centuries to come. Yesterday the Emperor, likewise in state, entertained the Berliners by a performance of the annual hunt at St Hubert in the neighboring Grunewald. Half Berlin was present at the sport. Though His Majesty is confessedly a bad horseman, he looks remarkably well in the saddle, and his horses being trained for his peculiar seat, with peculiar ease, his defects are not easily observed. A grand dinner in the palace of Grunewald followed the sport. Today the Emperor means to be off to Mecklenburg to shoot, and he will probably be detained there by the excellent sport till the middle of next week.

SIGNIFICANCE OF PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S VISIT.

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's presence at Berlin could not, under any circumstances, have failed to be interpreted into a political event. The semi-official *Correspondenz Stern* has, however, invested it with special interest, by calling attention to it as "of more than ordinary significance." Of course, Prince GORTSCHAKOFF and Prince BISMARCK had a private interview; and the Russian Chancellor, who only stayed a few days, was also received by the Emperor. This says the *Correspondenz Stern*, may be regarded as the "concluding scene of the interview of Salzburg." It may, therefore, be assumed that the rumors in vogue some weeks ago, of a Russo-German understanding existing before the Salzburg meeting, and to which, by the latter, Austria became a party, "shaking," in the words of the papers, "hands with St. Petersburg via Berlin," were correct. Some additional light is thrown on the Austro-German treaty by the publication of a document discovered in the Tuileries, and relating to an interview between the King of Prussia and Lord CLARENDON, in 1865. "I know," said the King, "that France is ready for war, and that her armies were never better organized than now. We are ready, too, but I do not desire war. France would undoubtedly have Austria for an ally, for nowadays alliances are indispensable. We might have Russia on our side, but that alliance would hardly suit Prussia. The German nation has no sympathies for Russia." The King clearly perceived how unpopular a Russo-German alliance would be, in spite of the friendly feeling subsisting between the Courts—than which nothing could be more intimate; and he evidently intended the Austrian alliance as a substitute more popular with the people, though probably loathe with himself. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's visit was distinguished by an unfortunate accident, to which the military attaché to the Russian Legation, Col. Von DOUTELMANS, a man of not more than thirty, became a victim. Riding for pleasure in company with a Captain of the Prussian Dragoon Guards, he changed horses with the latter, and this horse being an unruly animal, he was thrown off and broke his neck. Funeral there was none, but the body was conveyed with the highest honors to the railway station, accompanied by the Emperor's Aide-de-camp, the Russian Chancellor, and a full representation of the Diplomatic Corps, to be conveyed to his native town, Riga.

ANNIVERSARIES OF VICTORIES.

We have also celebrated some anniversaries of last year's victories, viz., the storming of Bourget and the capitulation of Metz, both of which the Emperor made the topic of congratulatory addresses in the midst of his sporting pursuits. A less gratifying commemoration took place at the same itself of the glorious event commemorated, viz., at Metz. Here some of the French part of the population employed the reminiscences as an occasion for a Pro-French demonstration. Bills were posted at the corners of the principal streets, bearing the following words: "French citizens! It is a year today since our ancient City of Metz was delivered up to the northern barbarians by the treason of a miserable man. We have nothing left but the sorrow for the loss of those fallen in defense of their country. Let us honor them by cultivating no thought in our hearts but to avenge them and liberate ourselves!" The authorities are said to be anxious to detect the author of this patriotic summons and to bring him to condign punishment, for the pro-French sentiment of the population of Metz still remains a grievous thorn in their side, which they find it difficult to bear with.

AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT.

Our Parliament has not made as great progress this week as had been expected, and the fault seems to rest mainly with the Federal Council, which is somewhat dilatory in its deliberations. At any rate it has the Coinage bill on its conscience, forming a prominent feature in this year's programme, and destined to have been brought before Parliament some days ago, whereas it is still in the hands of the Council. Originally not without defects, the measure has, by repeated plunkings, been stripped of some of its best feathers, though it must be allowed a few unsightly ones have disappeared likewise in the process. There is an undeniable improvement to have the thaler standard finally eliminated by the decision to coin no fifteen-mark pieces. These pieces would have been equivalent to five thalers, and as that is now a current value, they would in all likelihood have usurped the place destined for the two-thirty-mark piece, moreover, the five marks difference would not have been considerable enough to add so far to the size of the latter as to make the pieces easily distinguishable. The thirty-mark pieces have been retained, but it is hoped that they will likewise fall under the projected attacks of a party in Parliament. At any rate Government is not going to stand up in their defense. Making allowance for this improvement it is, however, an undoubted change for the worse that the international character, only prospectively attained, has been again and entirely dropped. It would have been an easy matter to add so much to the weight of the mark and to the twenty-mark piece as to make them fully equivalent to the English shilling and sovereign, and that effected an international coinage would have been practically attained, as other States might be expected soon to conform to this system. As all events, the acceptance by two great commercial countries would have marked it out as the system of the future. The German Governments have declined to take this desirable step, considering, as they say, that diplomatic negotiations must necessarily precede the introduction of an international standard. The fact is, they had made up their minds to nothing at all, as was plainly indicated by previous utterances in the Press and in the Council. Many stood up for the florin, almost as many for the franc, and so not to commit themselves they resolved to do nothing. Another defect of the present bill is, that it does not provide for the withdrawal from circulation of the previous coin. Thus the immediate practical effect must be, instead of removing, to multiply the confusion by adding one more standard to the seven already in existence; and it is a very small offset to this loss to have general legal validity conferred on the new coin in all money transactions. It will, of course, depend upon the decision of Parliament if the bill is to stand in its present condition, but considering the little favor it finds among Deputies, and the great opposition it meets with, it is not expected to be made more pointed and vigorous in the next stage, but rather to be still more weakened into a merely permissive measure. As the bill now stands, both standards, gold and silver, are legalized—the twenty-mark pieces corresponding fully to six and two-thirds thalers, the mark to ten groschens. The mark is divisible by ten into groschens, the groschens by ten into pfennigs, and the pfennig, in Bavaria, by two into half-pfennigs. The gold-pieces are to be coined out of an alloy of 9 gold to 1 copper, 69.776 twenty-mark pieces being minted out of one pound of pure gold. Allowance is made for .002 in value by .0025 in weight of each piece. The State Governments have retained their right of coinage after a somewhat stiff struggle, but the Imperial Government has insisted on its supreme control over the various coinages. Adding to this privilege it will collect and retain at the expense of the delinquent State whatever light pieces come under its notice. The thickness of the pieces is determined at eighteen millimètres for the ten-mark piece, at twenty-two and one-half millimèmarantres for the twenty-mark piece, and at twenty-five millimètres for the thirty-mark piece. One side of the pieces is in all cases to be marked with the Imperial eagle, the reverse bearing the effigy of the local Sovereign. Germany being effected on this side by the addition of the common motto, "God with us." This motto has been in use in Prussia for a long time. Originally it was proposed to employ the motto, "Union makes strong," but the Prussians ultimately carried the day.

A GERMAN WAR TREASURE.

The bill on the creation of a German war treasure has met with continued and violent opposition, and has at length been carried only by the personal authority of Prince BISMARCK himself. Your readers are aware of the reasons adduced for its vindication. Money is required to make war; time is required to pass a financial bill enabling Government to mobilize, and time is just what is of most moment immediately after the declaration of war. Minister von DELBRUCK pointed out that even the realization of money by the sale of Government stock would be objectionable at such a time, inasmuch as it must be attended with a pecuniary loss, which it is the object of the measure to prevent. To this plea the London *Times*, very pertinently and happily opposes the following calculations: In no case can the sale of Government stock, even at the outbreak of a war, be expected to involve a greater loss than fifteen per cent. of its value. Such a loss would be more than compensated by three years' interest on the proposed treasure. Is it to be inferred thence that Germany contemplates a fresh war with certainty before the end of so short a period as three years? The German progressists fully appreciate the force of this argument, and have cried it freely in impugnation of Government's proposition, thus urging M. BISMARCK to the use of a threat, which at length disarmed them. It was, that if the Treasure bill was not passed the German war treasure should not be abolished. This gained over the Prussians to his side, preferring to have the Empire pay then themselves alone.

GOVERNMENT ON CONSTITUTIONAL PRINCIPLES.

A discussion of no small importance was provoked by M. BUSSING, a Mecklenburg Deputy's motion, to enact that every State incorporated in the Union should be governed on constitutional principles. Of course this was meant chiefly for the benefit of the Grand Duchies, which the mover represented. The two Mecklenburgs, it may be explained, are constitutionally still some centuries backward in comparison with the present age. Their Constitution is the last relic of mediæval feudalism in all its vigor. It is not absolutist, but oligarchical. The nobles Mecklenburg so very aristocratic a corner of the German Empire. The Grand Dukes are not deadliest with over great eagerness to introduce parliamentary government, but even if they desired they could not do so, because the chief power is in the hands of the landed aristocracy. The other classes have absolutely no representation whatever. Now it is in contradiction in the highest degree that any Mecklenburger should enjoy the rights of a German citizen and return a member to the omnipotent Parliament, and yet at home to be at the mercy of a feudalist squiresrachy, that can do practically what it pleases on its own grounds, except, perhaps, hanging or shooting a man. The consequence is, as recent returns show, that emigration is still at its height in the Grand Duchies, which pour their population annually by thousands into the freer regions of the West. The Mecklenburg deputies have made several serious efforts to gain constitutional government, but Parliament has invariably refused to pass a bill of so special and local a character. Now that it is more generalized, applying to all States, it has proved more fortunate. The Mecklenburg Minister, M. VON BULOW, tried his best to resist the motion, even by promising a voluntary reform, initiated by the Grand Dukes, and some of the old feudalists likewise ventured a rusty lance or two, pointed with arguments some centuries old, against the sword of modern brass wielded by M. BUSSING and Prof. VON TREITSCHKE, but the Assembly declared in favor of the latter by 138 votes out of 373. Prince BISMARCK is considered friendly to the reform, but it is doubted if the Federal Council will add its sanction at once. By the by, Mecklenburg is by no means the only State requiring the paternal care of the Imperial legislature. There is a local dispute now awaiting the decision of Parliament affecting at least one State more to need a little modern civilization quite as sadly. The Prince of Lippe Detmold has by the exercise of his own serene will and pleasure canceled the existing Game laws, reclaiming for himself the right of chase on the few square miles constituting his Principality. To enforce this claim he has enlisted the armed force on his side; not his own, because so diminutive a Principedom does not "sport an army of its own;" but by inviting the Prussian officers garrisoned in his capital to the sport he has obtained the services of the gallant Prussian Fifty-fifth to keep the Lippe Detmolders off from his usurped shooting-grounds. Since some weeks a pleasant little game is consequently going on between the Prince and his people. The Prince goes out shooting, or rather with the intension of shooting, keeping the people off by Prussian military. But his subjects invariably take the field earlier, and though abstaining from the use of firearms, or open resistance to the arm of law, by means of smoke and clubs and rattles and cries they succeed in driving all the game off the ground, so that his serene Highness takes a walk with his gun for nothing. Believing unreservedly in the omnipotence of Parliament, the Lippe Detmolders have brought the case now to its hearing.

THE BUDGET.

The budget has not been laid fully before the Reichstag, much less has it been passed. I can inform you, however, that it amounts in toto to 110,800,000 thalers. The aggregate of local budgets to be covered by State legislation amount to more than twice this sum, viz.: 260,000,000 or $70,308,000. Ninety millions go to the army, 8,000,000 to the navy, 1,800,000 to the Foreign Office, 10,000,000 are set apart as an administrative fund, and the remainder goes in smaller sums, varying from 4,000 thalers and less to 60,000, to the minor departments. The income side of the account is not unfavorable. It must be allowed that German financiers have a rare proficiency in overestimating expenses and underestimating income, so as to insure a surplus; but even making allowance for this, considering the late war it is wonderful how well the income by customs duties and taxes has kept up. The estimates for 1872 are:

	Thalers.
Customs	25,000,000
Excise on salt	10,200,000
Excise on beer	2,200,000
Excise on spirits	10,200,000
Excise on beet-root sugar	12,000,000
Profits of the Post-office	6,000,000
Profits of the Telegraph Administration	5,000
Profits of the Government railways in Elsass Lorraine	3,000,000
War indemnity paid to War Office for equipment	7,270,000
Stamp duties on bills of exchange	1,800,000
A portion of last year's loan allotted to naval purposes	1,222,000
Contributions of German States not incorporated in the Customs Union	1,000,000

To the total of these sums, amounting to seventy-eight millions thalers, another thirty-two millions will consequently have to be added for the exchequers of the various States supplied by what is called "matricular contributions."

A PERMANENT PARLIAMENT HOUSE.

The present House of Parliament answers its purpose very well, but it was meant only as a temporary habitation for the league assembly, and a committee has been sitting, by order of Prince BISMARCK, to frame a plan for the erection of a permanent house, to correspond in its proportions and architecture to grandeur to the noble purpose for which it is designed, and to found a lasting memorial of the unification of Germany. Expense will not be grudged so long as the object is attained. The committee has reported in favor of the Königsplatz, where the building is to form one side of the equestrian-ring a space between it and the monument of 180 yards. Prizes have been offered for architectural designs, which are to be completed in rough draft by five months hence. The best drawing is to receive one thousand Friedrichsd'or, the second two hundred. A committee of judges is to be appointed containing seventeen members, viz.: six competent architects, three members of the Federal Council, and eight members of Parliament.

The Latest Nevada Sensation—The Man Who Pulls Dead and Revives Again.

From the Virginia City (Nev.) Enterprise, Nov. 10

A new importation to this city kicked up such a row about town night before last that the police and many others began to think about half the people in town were dropping down dead in their tracks. First, a man had dropped down dead at a house on such a street, then a man had fallen down dead in a dying condition in another place, and soon it was in another place that a man "lay dying." At length it was discovered that one man was doing all the dying. He had then died about half a dozen times, and had been so often restored to life that he was almost too drunk to walk naturally. He had gone into a house on D-street, took a fit and fell so dead that with all the stimulants that could be poured down his gullet he refused to come to life until the woman of the house became half frightened out of her wits, and blew her whistle for a policeman, when lo! a miracle, the dead man got upon his pins and ran every one of the men he met down in the same class in the same street and died there, falling headlong to the floor with such utter abandon as to shake the whole house. The women were terribly frightened; they poured water on his face, bathed his head and, as fast as he revived a little turned brandy (the only thing besides whisky or gin that he can swallow) down him through his pins, and the brandy ran like a kitten after new milk, and as soon as he had swallowed all in sight relapsed in the hope of being revived again with the congenial resuscitator. Finding that a physician had been sent for, he recovered, and got out of the house. When he next fell dead we do not know, but during the night he went to SCOTT's dance-house, on South C-street, and fell; dead as a door-nail. Water outside and brandy inside, with talk of bringing a doctor, set him to his pins, and he disappeared. He afterward went to EVAN's chop-house, corner of C and Union streets, and, going back to the filter, drew a glass of water, and, while trying to drink it, took two or three steps backward, jumped high in the air, then came down like a thousand of brick between the rows of Miles & Co.'s safes, and was picked up between the two waters. There he lay at full length his head thrown back, and only the whites of his eyes visible to all appearances, as dead as a door-nail. The boys sopped him and mopped him with cold water, rubbed his head and did all they could for him, but he was to all appearance stone dead. The face was white, the pulse could be felt, and his eyes were set in his head with not a bit of "speculation" in them. One of the waiters was about going for a doctor, when the dead man suddenly lifted his head and began laughing. Leaving the dumbfounded waiters, he staked away, no doubt to die in some place where he could have more room to do it. Where he found room to die we have not been able to learn.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature yesterday:

Temperature	7 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 P.M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	47	50	60	56
Stand of bar. in inch.	29.58	29.60	..	29.83

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—NOV. 21.

FIRST BOARD.

$6,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67	114¾	3 Bk of Commerce	97
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67	114¾	6 West. U. Tel	69
7,000 do. small	113	200 Ont. Cent. of	45½
20,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '67	114¾	6 West. U. Tel	69
5,000 do.	114¾	11 do.	69
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67	114¾	10 do.	69
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67	114¾	100 do.	69
40,500 U. S. 5-20 C. '67	114¾	400 do.	69
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67	114¾	200 do.	69
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '68	114¾	100 Q. Mining Co.	24½
15,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '68	114¾	100 do.	24½
15,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '68	114¾	100 do.	24½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67	114¾	100 Quicksilver Pf.	33¾
1,000 Tenn. 6s. old	82	100 do.	33¾
10,000 do.	82	100 Pac. Mail cash	93½
10,000 do.	82	200 do.	47¾
45,000 do.	82	50 Wells-F. Ex. b. d.	69
1,000 Va. 6s. 2d.	57	10 Adams Ex.	93½
5,000 Va. 6s. Con.	57	10 Am. Ex.	93½
1,000 do.	57	10 U. S. Express	93½
10,000 Va. 6s. Def.	28	300 N. Y. C. & H.	95
7,000 S. C. 6s. new	97	2000 do.	95
Jan. & July	22	2000 N. Y. C. & H.	95
17,000 do.	23¾	100 Erie	30½
4,000 do.	23¾	200 do.	30½
4,000 Va. 6s. old	23¾	200 do.	30½
500 N. Y. Cen. 6s. '83	104½	100 L. S. & M. S.	87½
4,000 do.	104½	200 do.	87½
1,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d.	93½	200 do.	87½
6,000 Chi. Bur. & Q.	83½	200 do.	87½
1,000 Mich. So. 2d	94½	100 Panama	135
1,000 Cen. P. R. G.	103½	300 Union Pacific	39½
2,000 do.	103½	200 do.	39½
7,000 U. P. R. L. G.	73½	200 do.	39½
15,000 U. Pac. 1st	91½	200 do.	39½
7,000 do.	91½	50 Chi. & N. W.	59
5,000 U. Pac. 1st	92	100 do.	59½
1,000 R. & St. J.	78	200 do.	59½
1,000 R. & St. J.	78	200 Chi. & N. W.	59½
11,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st	87	200 Chi. & N. W.	59½
do.	87	200 do.	59½
1,000 R. & St. J.	78	100 Tol., Wab. & W.	32½
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st	102½	100 P. W. & C. Gtd.	87½
15,000 Ot. W. 1st	94	200 Ohio & Miss. Pf.	77
500 P. Ft. W. & C.	94	100 do.	77
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st	102½	10 Ohio & Miss. Pf.	77
Jan. & July	99	600 Col., C. & I. Cen.	19
1,000 Tol., P. & W.	84	100 do.	19

TUESDAY, Nov. 21—P. M.

The Stock Exchange was closed at 1 o'clock today, in compliment to the reception of the Grand Duke. The Brokers thus turned into Broad-street, in front of the Exchange, who had no curiosity to see His Imperial Highness, kept up their dealings in the Railways and other Stocks and in Gold until after 4 o'clock P. M. Although a broken market, by the adjournment, there was considerable activity at the morning Board and on the Street, and at strong and advancing prices for the Railroads and most of the Miscellaneous Stocks. The rise since yesterday in Lake Shore, Union Pacific and Western Telegraph was 1@1¾ ₱ cent., and the rise on other Roads and on Pacific Mail 1@2 ₱ cent. The closing Street rates are given below. The market is generally Bullish, and the opinion in favor of a strong upward movement between this time and the New-Year gains strength every day.

The Treasury bought $1,000,000 United States 5-20s for the Sinking Fund at noon today at 110.64@110.74 ₱ cent. out of a gross offering of $1,302,000. The price paid was almost identical with the sales of Gold in the Gold Room, at 110.66@110.75 ₱ cent. To-morrow, at noon, the Treasury will sell $2,000,000 Gold.

The Public Funds were steady today, on strong quotations from London, but a weaker Exchange market here. Bills on London, sixty days, were done at 109¾@109¾ ₱ cent.; the demand dull for Wednesday's steamer on a pretty free offering of Bills.

Money is in free supply at 5@7 ₱ cent., the inside rate being accepted on balances voluntarily left with leading firms, while 6@7 ₱ cent. is paid when the brokers turn out on the Street or at Bank as borrowers. The Banks are discounting for their mercantile dealers with freedom at 7 ₱ cent.

The Stock speculation for a rise in prices on the Railways and the Telegraph and other Miscellaneous Stocks, is taking a wider range from day to day. New favorites appear one after another among the New-York and Western Roads, and when, as in the case of the Union Pacific Stock a few days ago, and in Lake Shore and Ohio and Mississippi yesterday and today, the upward movement takes form, it is not for 1@2 ₱ cent. advance, but a much more decided rise. In the instance of Reading, last week, the rise was made 2¼@3¼ ₱ cent. The rise on the Quicksilver Shares is up to 2¾ ₱ cent. for the Common and 90 for the Preferred. The New-York Central, Northwests, Rock Island, Wabash, St. Pauls, and Erie Stocks were firm today, and ¼@¾ ₱ cent. higher than yesterday.

There is a growing strength in the First Mortgages of the Central and Union Pacific Roads, and on a moderate supply of Bonds on the market. The Centrals cannot be bought this Afternoon under 103¾ ₱ cent. The Unions, after running up to 93 ₱ cent. yesterday, close 91¾@91¾ ₱ cent. There is really no difference in the security of these mortgages. Both ought to be esteemed as safe as a Railroad Mortgage can well be made. The advantage to the Central Company, up to a recent period, was in securing an earlier market abroad, and in holding their finances under a single, as well as able, banking control in New-York. The Union Company are now following, as well as profiting by, their example.

In the Southern State Bonds there was a further decline of 1 ₱ cent. in Tennessees and of ¼@1 ₱ cent. in South Carolinas.

CLOSING PRICES—NOV. 21.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	110	110
United States 5-20s of 1862	111¾	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	114¾	114¾
American Gold	110¾	110¾
Bills on London, 60 days	109¾	109¾
N. Y. C. and Hudson	93	93
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Cts.	87½	87½
Reading	113¾	113¾
Chicago and Rock Island	103¾	103¾
North-west Common	60¾	61
North-west Preferred	90	90
Pacific Mail	47¾	47¾
St. Paul Preferred	78¾	78¾
St. Paul Common	55¾	55¾
Ohio and Mississippi	41¾	42¾
Toledo and Wabash	63¾	63¾
Western Telegraph	68¾	69¾
Erie	30¾	30¾
Union Pacific	38¾	38¾
Lake Shore, Ex Scrip	86¾	87¾
Lake Shore, Scrip	80	81¾

The Railroad dealings at the very close, on Broad-street, were strong and active:

PURCHASES OF UNITED STATES 5-20s BY TREASURY.

Hatch & Foote.		Jay Cooke & Co.	
$100 '62, r	110.81	$500,000 '62, r	110.74
5,000 '62, c	110.61	284,400 '64, r	110.74
1,000 '65, r	110.61	Baker & Kitchen.	
Drexel, Morgan & Co.		4,500 '62, r	110.74
$6,000 '62, r	110.74		
Total		$1,000,000	

At the close of the day the following prices were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6-67 coupon, reg. '81	116¾	5-20 coupon, n. i. '65	114¾
6-67 coupon, reg. '81	116¾	5-20 reg. '67	114¾
5-20 reg. '62	111¾	5-20 coup. '67	114¾
5-20 coup. '62	111¾	5-20 reg. '68	114¾
5-20 reg. '64	111¾	5-20 coup. '68	114¾
5-20 coup. '64	111¾	10-40 reg.	110¾
5-20 reg. '65	111¾	10-40 coup.	110¾
5-20 coup. '65	111¾	6s currency	112¾
5-20 reg. n. i. '65	114		

And the following for the Miscellaneous Shares:

Del. & Hud. Canal	122	Quick. Min. Co. Pf.	32
Md. Coal Co.	21	Mar. Min. Co.	1
American Coal	40	Mar. Min. Co. Pf.	1¾
Spring M. Coal	32	Mar. Min. Co. T. Co.	24
Canton Co. Balt.	40	Boston W. Powder	40
N. J. Zinc & Imp. Co.	71	Wells-Fargo Express	64
Cons. Coal of Md.	42¾	United States Ex.	88
West. Union Tel.	68¾	Pacific M. S. S. Co.	47¾
Quick. Min. Co.	214		

And the following for the Southern State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, old	66	S. Car. 6s, Apr. & Oct.	24
Tennessee 6s, new	64	Missouri 6s	97
Virginia 6s, old	61¾	Mo. R. & St. J. In.	78
Virginia 6s, new	57	La. 6s, Levee bds.	73
Virginia 6s, reg. old	57	La. 6s, Penitentiary	76
Va. 6s, Consol. bs	64	California 7s	111¾
Va. 6s, Deferred bs	28	Rhode Island 6s	101
N. Carolina 6s, old	36	Alabama 5s	65
N. Carolina 6s, new	36	Ark. 6s, Funded	18
S. Car. 6s, Jan. & July	25½		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—NOV. 21.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old		100
City 6s, new	102	103½
Camden and Amboy	138	138¾
Pennsylvania Central	58¾	59¼
Reading	113¾	113¾
Lehigh Valley	59¾	60
Catawissa Preferred	42¾	43
Northern Central	52¾	53
Lehigh Navigation	55¾	56¼
Lehigh Gold Loan		94 sales

There is some surprise felt that the Board of Directors of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago should have authorized a million of dollars of additional Stock. Their Road was leased two years ago to the Pennsylvania Company at a rental of 7 ₱ cent., payable quarterly free of all taxes on the then existing Stock. Capitalized at something less than twenty millions to produce this 7 ₱ cent. rental, the Board of Directors were continued, more with a view, as the stockholders understood, to perpetuate the old corporation and to receive and pay the Quarterly Dividends, than for any purpose looking to the increase of Capital or any change in the terms of the lease. They now add about 5 ₱ cent. to the Capital, increasing the lease charge $70,000 a year, and thereby virtually lending the lessees, the Pennsylvania Company, $1,000,000 perpetually at 7 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. Such unexpected action is certainly calculated to impair confidence in the solidity and untarying value in Stocks under lease guarantee, the income upon which should be esteemed rather in the light of a fixed, perpetual Annuity than in the form of Dividends subject to contingencies.

The revenues for the fiscal year just ended of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, were reported to the annual meeting of the Stockholders at Baltimore this morning, as amounting to $12,557,890, an increase over the previous year of $1,717,158.

Messrs. JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING give notice that the Coupons due May 1, 1871, on the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, will be paid at their office on presentation.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.

ARE NOW OFFERING THE

7-30 Northern Pacific Gold Bonds

At Par and Accrued Interest in Currency. With their

AMPLE SECURITY

AND

HIGH RATE OF INTEREST

There is no investment accessible to the people which is more

PROFITABLE OR SAFE.

All marketable securities received in exchange at their highest cash value.

Holders of Five-twenties, and all desiring to invest in reliable Bonds, will receive full particulars on application to banks and bankers throughout the country, or to

Jay Cooke & Co.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers,

No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,

Nov. 20, 1871.

In compliance with instructions from the Company, the price of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS, from this date until further orders, will be 94 and accrued interest.

The scarcity of, and demand for, really desirable *six per cent. gold* bonds for solid and permanent investments, are evinced by the fact that

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS of 1867 are selling at.....115
CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS are selling at.....103
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS are selling at.....94

These bonds all pay both principal and interest in New-York City, in United States gold coin, and are equally safe for investment.

The reason why FIVE-TWENTY BONDS are so high is because no more can be issued, and the outstanding amount is being rapidly decreased by purchases by the Government from their surplus revenues.

The reason why we think CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS will in time advance to the price of Five-twenties is because no more can be issued; while the operation of their Sinking Fund will soon commence to decrease the amount.

The reason why CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS are selling so low, comparatively, while equally safe, is because the Company are selling Bonds to complete the road. They will all be sold in a short time, and in a few months the road will be finished, when we have no doubt the same result will follow as with FIVE-TWENTY and CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS. The sinking fund of the Chesapeake and Ohio must go into effect within one year after the completion of the road.

The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS are issued either coupon or registered—the denominations are as follows:

$100, which cost today.....94 11
$500, which cost today.....471 66
$1,000, which cost today.....943 12

We buy and sell Government and CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, and receive them in exchange for CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received, on which we allow interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

FISK & HATCH.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. (6 p. c.) GOLD.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company.

In denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal Banks and Bankers throughout the United States.

These Bonds are being rapidly absorbed by investors and capitalists, and but a small amount remain untaken. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad, which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the Bonds have a further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupon or registered.

Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, Stock of the Eastern Division being now quoted from 103 to 103½ and accrued interest. These were originally placed by us at 97½.

TANNER & CO.,

Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 21, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkls	90	Oil-cake, pkls	225
Broom-corn, bales	124	Beef, pkls	2,722
Cotton, bales	2,871	Cheese, pkls	1,100
Dried Fruit, pkls	1,267	Grease, pkls	22
Eggs, pkls	710	Lard, pkls	225
Flour, bbls	2,975	Butter, pkls	2,722
Grain, bushels	138,115	Pork, pkls	14,677
Corn, bushels	99,022	Tallow, pkls	22
Oats, bushels	41,576	Lard-oil, bbls	
Rye, bushels	2,850	Starch, boxes	612
Barley, bushels	32,500	Tobacco, hhds	20
Grass-seed, bushels	2,110	Tobacco, bxs and cs	
Beans, bbls	327	Whisky, bbls	203
Corn-meal, bags	420	Wool, bales	2,931
Hops, bales	18	Green Apples, bbls	79,750
Peas, bbls	12,000		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, have been as follows:

By the bark Ranch, for Cork and orders—2,500 bbls. Flour.

By the brig Marcia, for Cork and orders—1,748 bbls. Naphtha.

By the bark Rose Hall, for Havre—2,600 bbls. Petroleum.

By the steamer Atlantic, for Hamburg—160 barrels Rosin, 10 bbls. Cotton-seed Oil, 111 bbls. Apples, 30,247 lbs. Lard, 60 packages Sundries, 5 cases Essential Oil, 200 cases Sodas, 30 cases Machinery, 13 cases Rubber, 70 bales Rubber, 2 cases Labella, 22 pkgs. Butter, 20 rolls Leather, 31 cases Oil Peppermint, 12 cases Sundries, 10 pkgs. Mdse., 150 boxes Refined Drywood, 21 bbls. Machinery, 50 cases Pineapples, and 1 case Frames—in all

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 29, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MIGNON—Miss Christine Nilsson.

BOOTH'S THEATER.—KING RENÉ'S DAUGHTER—Mr. John S. Clarke.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—THE PET OF THE PUBLIC—Annie Lonsdale.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—Mr. Sothern.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Characters by company.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—ROSEDALE—Mr. Lester Wallack.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Mlle. Tostée.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—The GRAND DUCHESS (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Alnsco.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

GLOBE THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

P. T. BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS.—Empire Rink, day and evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS. Matinee at 2½.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY—ETHIOPIA.

STEINWAY HALL.—GRAND CONCERT.

LEAVITT ART ROOMS.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

The New-York Times.
TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum.....5
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....3
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club).....5
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2
The WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year.....3
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club).....10
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club).....20
The DAILY TIMES, per month.....1
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra.....5
The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Subscriptions to clubs cannot be received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in Drafts on New-York or Post-Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured, send the money in a registered letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. The name of the writer is required not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 33d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,942 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st., opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

A New Charter.

It is generally agreed that the charter of the City of New-York will be changed by the next Legislature. It becomes important, therefore, to consider the nature of the changes that are required in it, to recall the suggestions that have been made with reference to the subject, to point out what are believed by many able men to be the proper remedies for existing evils, and the most promising methods of preventing their recurrence. We shall endeavor to offer material for this discussion on various occasions before the meeting of the Legislature in January.

The present charter is defective in nearly every respect. It is utterly devoid of any provision by which the people can control their own government; it makes it impossible to fix responsibility for any ordinary malfeasance on any officer; it offers no practical means for either disposessing or otherwise disarming or punishing a corrupt official; it leaves the functions of the various departments clumsily divided, and performed by a confused and awkward arrangement of functionaries; and finally, it has been shown by experience to present no obstacle to any form of swindling and plunder which the trustees of power under it choose to devise. The break-down of the nefarious Ring formed by these trustees, which has just taken place, was brought about by the independent action of public opinion, without resort in a single instance to any measure specified by the charter. The corrupt men who have surrendered the offices they had abused, have done so from fear of this force, and from nothing else. The charter, therefore, has been proved to require, not amendment, but repeal. It is bad in principle, bad in purpose, bad in form, and has worked badly at every point.

Before considering the principles on which a new charter should be formed, it is well to glance at what we have had, and what has been proposed. The last fifteen years have seen three very distinct forms of government in New-York. There was first the government by a numerous corps of officials, about one-half elected and one-half appointed by the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen, with the addition of the mongrel and corrupt Board of Supervisors. This form was as malicious as it well could be. The City got absolutely nothing for its money, while it was grossly plundered, badly policed, its property left unprotected by fire, or exposed to theft by volunteer firemen, and its general interests wholly ignored.

The next government resulted from the establishment of several State and local Commissions, under which the Police, Health, Fire, and Excise Departments were placed in the hands of bodies named by the Governor and Senate, with well-defined powers and responsibilities, and with terms of office of considerable length. Under this system it is generally acknowledged that very important reforms were accomplished. But its permanence depended on the competence of the Legislature, which, in its turn, was liable to be changed by occurrences not growing out of the character of the Commissions, and hence the Commission system presented a fatal defect.

The third form of government to which the City has been subjected is the one from which we now seek relief, and which may be called a conspiracy for stealing by means of various legislative contrivances, proceeding on no common principle, and harmonious only in this infamous purpose running through all.

As to the forms of charters that have been proposed under circumstances to entitle them to respect, they may be roughly classed in three divisions; those which provide for the election of the various officers of the City Government directly by the people, for short terms, at separate elections; (2.) those which provide for the government of the City by officials appointed by the Mayor alone, with a numerous legislative body, both Mayor and local Legislature to be elected by the people at short intervals; and, (3.) a form which combines a more efficient executive power with certain State Commissioners, a double local Legislature based in part on minority representation, and a complete severing of the local Judiciary from the other branches of the City Government, making it depend on the State Judiciary. This latter proposition was embodied in a report submitted to the Union League Club in 1868, by a committee, of which D. B. EATON, Esq., was Chairman—a report which is both learned and able, though we do not agree with all its suggestions. There are in it several recommendations to which we wish to call special attention. One is that there should be in the charter of the City some provision by which citizens, by virtue of their right as such, can call officers to legal account, and, if the officer is proven corrupt, can recover pecuniary damages. Another is, that the utmost publicity should be secured for all tax levies, all accounts, and other financial matters, by special provision. Another is, the consolidation, in all possible ways, of the City and County. A fourth, is the introduction of the principle of minority representation in the local Legislature. A fifth is the rendering independent of the Justices of the lower local Courts, through such means as the Constitution may allow. To these and other proposals we shall direct the attention of our readers another day.

The Tribune and the New Collector.

The motives for the *Tribune's* venomous attacks on the late Collector of this Port have been thoroughly understood here from the beginning, and have consequently had as little effect upon the public mind in this City as they had upon the President, at whom they were aimed. But those country readers of the *Tribune*, who inherit a traditional faith in Mr. GREELEY'S fairness and honesty, and who were, therefore, led to believe that the *Tribune's* slanders of Collector MURPHY sprang from a sincere desire to expose corruption and purify the public service, will do well to watch the course which that paper pursues toward the new Collector, Gen. ARTHUR, who has been appointed to succeed Mr. MURPHY. They will find a very plain clew to Mr. GREELEY'S whole programme with regard to the Collectorship in yesterday's *Tribune*. Before the new Collector's commission had reached him from Washington, the entire pack of *Tribune* hounds were set yelping at his heels. Mr. MURPHY was allowed to rest easy in his office for many months before the *Tribune* discovered what a bad man he was; and even then it was found necessary to go back eight years before anything could be discovered that would answer as a pretext for the *Tribune's* onslaught. Gen. ARTHUR had not been in office eight hours before the same scribblers began to pursue him with their slanders.

First we have Mr. GREELEY, himself, leading the attack in the editorial columns, as follows: "He (Mr. ARTHUR) lately held a ten thousand dollar Tammany office, from which he was only driven on the *Tribune's* exposure." Mr. GREELEY'S Tammany followers in this City, we apprehend, will scarcely relish this implied attack on a man because of his holding a Tammany office. Indeed, it is hard to understand how Mr. GREELEY himself could have had the face to make such an insinuation, seeing that he is Chairman of the Tammany Republican Committee of which nearly half the members are Tammany office-holders. But it must be borne in mind that this was written for the country readers of GREELEY'S paper, where, thanks to the TIMES, Tammany is not in as good odor as it is in the *Tribune* office. The statement, however, like most of the *Tribune's* statements, happens to be utterly false. In the first place, the TAX Commission, of which Gen. ARTHUR was at one time counsel, is not a Tammany Commission, but was created by a Republican Legislature, as a non-partisan commission—the Commissioners themselves, and all the patronage of the office, being equally divided between the two parties. In the next place, Gen. ARTHUR was not "driven" from his position as counsel to the Commission by any "exposure" of the *Tribune* or any other paper. He voluntarily resigned it before the *Tribune* ever said anything about him or his office, and for the expressed reason that he did not feel at liberty to hold any position, from which it might be inferred that he was even remotely dependent on, or responsible for, the Tammany oligarchy, after the Republican Party, to which he belonged, had decided to cut loose from all connection with the City Government or its patronage. Had Mr. GREELEY'S friends all followed Mr. ARTHUR'S example, there would be no Tammany Republican General Committee now in existence for him to preside over. Thus much for Mr. GREELEY'S attack on the new Collector.

We now turn to the *Tribune's* Washington correspondent, who had evidently been instructed beforehand in the part he was to play, whenever there should be a change in the Collectorship. He appears to have found himself in a quandary. He had nothing to say against Gen. ARTHUR, for he knew nothing against him; and yet he must say something, or lose his place. So he commences by telling his masters that Mr. MURPHY'S resignation created no surprise in Washington, but that Gen. ARTHUR'S appointment "astounded" everybody. Why they were astounded it is difficult to conceive, especially as he tells us in the next sentence, that it was generally understood that when Mr. MURPHY did resign he would be succeeded by Gen. ARTHUR, and that Mr. ARTHUR was Mr. MURPHY'S "counsellor and confidential associate." But they were astounded, nevertheless, and this leaves the way open for insinuations against his character and fitness for the office; and these are the insinuations:

"Whatever Mr. ARTHUR'S reputation may be at home, that which he bears among prominent Republicans here is far from enviable. The fact that he held the important and lucrative position of Attorney to the New-York Tax Commission, *by appointment of Tammany Hall, and in accordance with a bargain* by which *it is said* that that Commission was sold out to the Democrats, is remembered."

The rural subscribers to the *Tribune* will mark how cunningly the above paragraph is worded. Everything in it that is not false, contains a thunderous insinuation, for which the writer is evidently conscious that he has no ground whatever.

Now, let us turn to the City columns of yesterday's *Tribune* and see what kind of dish its reporters were instructed to serve up. Under the heading of, "How the Resignation is Received"—we are told that it created "much surprise" here, "for," says the reporter, "although it was known that MURPHY *would be forced to resign* within a short time, it was not believed that he would do it quite yet." And then follows a repetition of GREELEY'S editorial fiction, (for they were all instructed not to omit that,) as follows:

"Gen. CHESTER A. ARTHUR is a lawyer doing business at No. 62 Nassau-street, and residing at No. 139 Lexington-avenue. He is a member of the Republican State Central Committee, and noted for his zeal in the Custom-House interest. He was counsel for the notorious TAX Commission *instituted by Tammany*, and, in the language of a distinguished citizen, is 'TOM MURPHY under another name.'"

The reporter winds up his part of the job by saying that "the mercantile community are disappointed at the appointment of a politician, particularly one who is a lawyer, and *does not understand the duties of his office sufficiently to qualify him for their performance*" It will, probably, puzzle the "mercantile community" to know how their opinions of the appointment of Gen. ARTHUR got to the knowledge of a *Tribune* reporter before one merchant in ten knew that the appointment had been made; but this will be no more strange than their alleged "disappointment" at finding "a politician, particularly one who is a lawyer," appointed Collector, when it is notorious that every Collector of this Port for the last thirty years has been more of a "politician" than Gen. ARTHUR, while two-thirds of them, at least, have been "lawyers."

We trust that the *Tribune* will continue its attacks on the new Collector in the way it has begun. Its injustice toward Mr. MURPHY brought him troops of friends who, but for its malice, would never have known or cared for the man; and if it pursues, as it doubtless will, the same course toward Gen. ARTHUR, he will become the most popular Collector New-York ever had.

The Succession Question in France.

Questions of dynasty, of the permanence of the Assembly and of Bonapartist intrigues have all given way in France before the question of public credit and national solvency. The present form under which this is presented to the people is that of the alarming scarcity of silver currency. France has been drained of her gold to pay the installments already due of the German indemnity. In her efforts to rid her soil of the presence of the enemy, she has been making payments not yet due, and has subjected her monetary resources to a strain which is at present causing serious inconvenience. The credit of the Bank of France is so exceptionally good that the transactions of what is called the *haute commerce* have been conducted with their accustomed freedom, albeit the notes of the Bank are no longer sustained by their accustomed metallic reserve in the vaults. It was only when silver money began to be bought up by speculators in enormous quantities, for the purpose of selling to the Government for remittance to Germany, that the tradesman, the artisan and the small farmer began to feel the want of the small change of daily business. Temporary expedients were devised to get rid of the difficulty. Large employers issued to their servants billets payable on demand at their offices, to facilitate the small purchases for which silver money had been used. In fact, the large cities were beginning to witness some of the devices current among ourselves after the suspension of specie payments, and at this moment they are striving to avert a similar depreciation of the circulating medium to that from which we have not yet recovered.

The latest device to supply the French public with some equivalents for their vanishing silver pieces, is by means of a "syndicate," or financial union of eight well-known banking concerns. This association proposes to issue notes for sums as low as five francs, ($1,) which are to be exchangeable at sight for notes of the Bank of France, whose lowest value is 50 francs. The national banking institution is not included in this syndicate, but it favors the experiment which has been made, and it has consented to receive the small notes at its own counters. It is believed that this plan will be almost sufficient to provide for the wants of the large cities in circulating medium, and that the new notes may pass current there without depreciation. Outside of the great commercial centres, however, it is exceedingly doubtful whether they will be found of much use. According to the *Constitutionnel* the greater proportion of the peasants and of the village shop-keepers are ignorant even of the existence of the financial houses which guarantee the notes. Put on their guard by what they have already experienced of the effects of the financial crisis, they will hesitate to accept paper of whose origin and guarantees they are alike ignorant, and consequently, outside of the towns, the notes can only be circulated at a depreciated value. The immediate remedy proposed by the journal is, that the railroad companies should unite in order to effect an issue of small notes which should circulate under their collective guarantee, and which should be accepted at all the depots in payment of fares and freight.

The present extremity of France has so many points of resemblance to our own in 1862 that we can find a good deal of interest in watching her success in getting out of it. Of course, the French people have this obvious advantage over us in providing for an unexampled drain of coin, that, large as are their liabilities, they are clearly defined, and can hardly become the sport of panic. Nevertheless, it is the same problem of how far national credit can be made to stand in the place of national ability to pay, which is now before the French people. From whatever source their paper promises to pay are issued, their value turns ultimately upon an estimate of the resources of the country which are, practically, pledged for their redemption. No amount of guarantees can make a piece of stamped paper, money, unless in the conventional acceptance of the term, and no amount of familiarity with it will make the French peasant believe it to be money. The first step toward the depreciation of these new notes is the contingency which French statesmen and economists are now striving to avoid. If they succeed in this they will have done more to earn the gratitude of their countrymen than had they given them a brand-new Constitution, warranted to last till the next revolution.

The Tichborne Case—"Baronet or Butcher?"

The famous case of TICHBORNE *vs.* LUSHINGTON has been resumed in London, and it is thought will soon be enlivened by important discoveries. Our readers will remember that the case began May 10, and continued, almost from day to day, until July 7. Judge, jury and counsel were by that time so exhausted that an adjournment became indispensable. Both sides were willing, since each hoped in the interval to secure conclusive testimony. Public excitement ran high at the time of the trial, has abated but little since, and is now at a greater pitch than ever. The extraordinary confidence of partisans respecting the chief matter in dispute, the point-blank oaths of trustworthy witnesses in confirmation of the alleged Sir ROGER TICHBORNE'S identity, and the directly contrary oaths of witnesses against him—the undeniably suspicious circumstance that the plaintiff failed to remember in the slightest degree studies with which the veritable ROGER was known to have been familiar, and on the other hand, his minute acquaintance with the incidents, places and individuals equally familiar to the true ROGER at the same period, all have invested this *cause célèbre* with remarkable interest.

The belief of many, and the theory of his antagonists, has been firm that the plaintiff is in fact ARTHUR ORTON, a man once a butcher at Wapping. In truth nearly all opinions concur that if he is not TICHBORNE he must be ORTON. The "baronet or butcher" alternative is sustained by plausible circumstances. On the night of his arrival in London the claimant was known to have gone to Wapping, and to have corresponded afterwards with ORTON'S sisters. The awkward conjecture is supported by other circumstantial evidence. There have been several times when it has seemed that the identification of the plaintiff with ORTON must be conclusively established. But now it is thought his counsel will play a crushing trump. This is nothing less than the production of the real ORTON himself, who, it is predicted, will be brought forward at the proper moment to overthrow opposition. Yet the adverse lawyers are not unprepared even for this. Suppose an alleged ORTON appears, why should he be a real ORTON? There may be difficulty in establishing *his* identity. If the alleged TICHBORNE is an impostor, it is not impossible to conceive of his claims being backed up by another imposter. It is known that agents have been working with great energy in Australia in the interest of both sides in this action, and we shall doubtless speedily get decisive accounts of the result.

Pending this it may be useful to give a brief outline of the situation. The case for the claimant is substantially as follows: He is asserted to be the eldest son of Sir J. F. D. TICHBORNE, tenth baronet of Tichborne. The latter was youngest of three brothers, and the others died before him. He subsequently married in 1827. ROGER was born Jan. 5, 1829. A second son, ALFRED, was born, who married in 1861, and died in 1866. ALFRED left a posthumous son, and it is in his interest that the present suit is defended. ROGER, the true elder son, had rather eccentric tastes and habits. He fell in love with his cousin, and was refused by her. Then he got drunk and swore to leave home forever. He did go off to South America, and wandered about there in a reckless fashion, corresponding at spasmodic intervals with friends in England. At last he made his way to Rio Janeiro, where, being quite tipsy at the time, he went on board an outward bound ship called the *Bella*. The *Bella* went down, as was supposed, with every soul on board. But the claimant says, that whoever else went down, he did not. He alleges that he escaped in a boat, and was picked up by an American vessel which took him to Melbourne. His opponents say this is a sheer fabrication. If it is, what the claimant knows of the drowned man he personates, has been gained and worked up with astonishing skill. It is true that he could not on the former cross-examination name one book that he had read with his tutor, CHATILLON, and that he knows no more of the Greek and Latin of which the true ROGER had at least a smattering than he does of quadratic equations. But the true ROGER when he went away left a sealed packet with Mr. GOSFORD, the family steward, which was not to be opened unless certain events occurred; and the claimant named the contents of that packet—never having had any chance whatever of access to it—in detail. Besides this, the affidavits of his mother, Lady TICHBORNE, of Mr. HOPKINS, the family solicitor, and of two other persons, all attesting under oath the identity of the claimant with the long-absent ROGER, come in for a due share of weight. These witnesses are dead, but JAMES MCCANN, Sir ROGER'S servant, whom he was in the carabineers, Col. NORBURY, commander of the regiment, and a number of other officers, privates, and tradesmen, who supplied uniforms, helmets, &c., are alive, and their testimony is the same as that of the others. To rebut this powerful array of proof—in addition to the claimants' astounding ignorance of various matters with which he should be familiar—other witnesses as positive as those who swear to his identity make oath against it.

Such is substantially the condition of this strange trial. The attention it attracts is universal, and it is said there never has been a lawsuit on the issue of which so much money was at stake in the form of bets. The main prizes at issue are splendid ones. Not only an ancient baronetcy and an exalted social position go to the winner, but noble estates in Hampshire and elsewhere, and a magnificent rent-roll will give the means to support those distinctions. In a short time we shall probably be able to record the end of a struggle the singularity of which, and the desperation and ability with which it has been contested, will combine to make it memorable.

Saving a Train.

A runaway train of cars is certainly a novel addition to the chapter of accidents. Yet that is the odd and undesirable experience to which the passengers on the Syracuse and Binghamton Road were treated about a week ago. The story was told yesterday in our news columns—how, when the train was going at a high rate of speed, the engineer suddenly discovered that an entire section of rail was missing from the track, a short distance ahead; how, as a last desperate resort, he put on all steam in hopes of jumping the broken place, and then, with his fireman, leaped from the locomotive, leaving the train to its fate; how the train did clear the break, jolting and lurching fearfully, but still keeping the track, and then went whirling on at headlong speed, with no hand to check it, and certain destruction ahead. Our readers also know how, in this painful crisis, the conductor proved himself a real hero. Clambering to the top of the rear car, he ran along the entire train of twenty-five cars—itself a feat requiring no little nerve, at that rate of speed—reached the cab of the locomotive safely, seized the throttle, and the danger was over. Probably not one of the passengers realized for a moment how imminent the danger really was, or how great were their obligations to the man whose presence of mind and courage had saved them.

We hope to see this conductor, whose name is JOHN VROOMAN, suitably rewarded and promoted. If he did only his duty, that, in these days of irresponsibility and negligence is deserving of praise and encouragement. The engineer who deserted his post is unhappily getting to be more frequent than the conductor who filled it so ably. But apart from giving to this brave man the recognition his action merits, we desire to draw attention to the moral whereto this incident plainly points. If Conductor JOHN VROOMAN had not some familiarity with the practical working of a locomotive, his courage and alertness would have gone for nothing, and the train would probably have been dashed to pieces. It is a knowledge which all conductors should possess, but which it is very doubtful if they do. Even professed engine-drivers, as recent events too painfully prove, are not always masters of their trade, nor are they selected in such a way as to guarantee their competency.

An Alderman.

Last August we published a list of the Greeley Republicans who, we asserted, were holding office by the grace of TWEED and company. That list called forth contradictions from some of the persons whose names were included in it, and we gave them all the benefit of their denials. Since then, as we said in our final article would be the case, the secrets of the Ring have been disclosed. The pay-rolls of most of the Departments have been obtained and published, and we propose in a few days to show from them how correct our information was. But today we have to deal with one of the persons who has been eating the dirty bread of Tammany. In our original list we gave the name of JAMES MCLAREN, President of the Fourth District Greeley Association, and delegate to GREELEY'S General Committee as an office holder under Tammany. We warned all persons who were disposed to deny our assertions that they had better not indulge in any quibbles, but should, if they could, broadly deny that they held any position under the City, County, or State Governments. With this warning before him, "JAMES MCLAREN, President of the Fourth Assembly District Union Republican Association," wrote us: "I notice in your paper of the 19th that I hold a place in the Department of Public Works. I never held any position under Tammany. I am a Republican, as my past record will show." We thereupon replied that "unless we are greatly misinformed he is tester of oils or something of that character under the Fire-Marshal, who is appointed by Tammany," whereupon the *Tribune* accused us of publishing "maundering, helplessly puerile tattle" since that time Mr. GREELEY'S so-called Committee have insisted upon forcing upon the Reform Aldermanic ticket the name of this same MCLAREN—his being one of the three names which the Committee of Seventy refused to accept, and which Mr. GREELEY'S Committee refused to withdraw. We now find why they clung to him so firmly. Tammany and the Ring doubtless insisted upon it, for on a list of persons employed at Police Head-quarters, certified by the immaculate HENRY SMITH, we find the following: "JAMES MCLAREN, Inspector of Oils, $2,500 per annum."

Perhaps Mr. MCLAREN will "rise to explain." He will doubtless say that a place under the Fire-Marshal is not a "place under Tammany," which was all he denied holding. But as ORLEY HALL appoints the Fire-Marshal and the Police Commissioners, and as Mr. MCLAREN is appointed by one or the other of these men, we suggest to him that such an excuse hardly rises to the dignity of a quibble. If he is a fair specimen of our new Aldermen, we say, distinctly, we prefer the old ones. If they do steal, they don't lie about it.

MINOR TOPICS.

Judge BEDFORD'S suggestion to the Grand Jury that they should call CHARLES O'CONOR before them, and prepare all the evidence they could find against the parties Mr. O'CONOR has been prosecuting, affords a good opportunity for the *Tribune*. If TWEED is not indicted within a week, we shall expect to see that paper expose Mr. O'CONOR'S "whitewashing" of TWEED, and a reiteration with amendments of the charges it made yesterday morning, that he and Mr. TILDEN are responsible for every public thief that runs away.

The Democrats of the Western States have always been fleeced in denouncing what they are pleased to call the alliance of the Republican Party with the great railroad monopolies. When BEN. BUTLER was looking up a point for a "new departure," on which to win Democratic plaudits, he hit on this as about the strongest he could find. Yet the Cincinnati *Enquirer* has just named as its candidate for the Democratic nomination in 1872 THOMAS SCOTT, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and the nomination has been vigorously and not unfavorably discussed. Mr. SCOTT'S road is the most gigantic corporation in the country, and its projects are so bold and ambitious as its achievements are great. This is up to date, the latest, and one of the most desperate suggestions for saving the Democratic Party from dissolution, and it shows very plainly the tendency of the organization to connect itself with some of the most dangerous elements in the country.

The adage about corporations having no souls applies with peculiar force to gas companies. In another column will be found detailed some of the wrongs which are daily inflicted on the community through the medium of the gas-meters. The companies were judicious enough to constitute the almost defunct Ring, and hitherto public opinion has been powerless against them. Now that the rule has been once more established that every public servant must present a faithful record under penalty of being summarily disgraced, it is time that the gas companies were reminded that the people have certain rights which they are bound to respect. The offices of bad gas at a high price, with a perfectly arbitrary scale of measurement, is one which will never be permanently checked without the institution of a Gas Consumers' Protective Association. The gas companies may reform this week and relapse into their old offences the next. Nothing short of a standing court of the people for the hearing and following up of popular complaints will ever be sufficient to keep them alive to their duty. A little wholesome competition by private co-operation would also greatly assist in opening the eyes of the City gas companies.

People who are beginning somewhat prematurely to suppose that TWEED is, after all, to slip through the meshes of the law, may be reassured by the statement of Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR that he certainly can and will be punished. A reporter of the *Daily News* extracted this assurance from the leader of the New-York Bar, and of TWEED'S prosecuting counsel. Whatever be the legal questions involved, the public are perfectly determined that the stigma of being ruled by thieves shall not have added to it the stigma of allowing these thieves to go scot free.

Acting Gov. CONLEY, of Georgia, has vetoed the bill passed by the Legislature authorizing an immediate election to fill the vacancy created by BULLOCK'S resignation. As not even the Democrats were agreed as to the expediency of anticipating the legal period of election, it is probable that the acting Governor has decided for the best interests of the State in coming to this resolution. The constitutional questions which the situation involves are somewhat interesting, and the reasons assigned for the veto will have a more than local interest.

VICTOR EMANUEL seems to have got into Rome for good—at last. With a characteristic disregard of the feelings of the poor Pope, he has occupied the late Papal palace of the Quirinal. This is removed at a respectable distance from the Vatican, but it seems highly probable that the spectacle of the Ambassadors of Europe hurrying to pay court to the spoiler of the Church, will be more than the feelings of PIO NONO can bear. M. THIERS' cradle under the Pyrenees may, therefore, shortly be required, unless British hospitality should tempt the Pope and his Cardinals to select the lively island of Malta for a residence. If the Pope were to rid Malta of the swarms of insect parasites as effectually as St. Patrick rid Ireland of snakes, it would be an ample return for residence rent free.

Mr. F. VIELE, an old canal-boat Captain, writes to us to complain of the barefaced extortions practiced by Gov. HOFFMAN'S black-mailing Harbor-masters in this City. He says that he was recently put to great inconvenience in the unloading of forty-eight tons of merchandise, because he showed a disposition to dispute their right to charge him about twenty-five per cent. more than the amount allowed by law for the privilege of having a berth. The swindling proclivities of the collectors, or measurers, he says, usually manifest themselves in the exaction—on the pretense of overloading—of half a ton or a ton of coals from boats with small cargoes, and so on upward according to bulk. When Captains show too much sturdy honesty—as in the case of Mr. VIELE—they "get square" on them by detaining them for several hours beyond the proper time. Impositions of this kind are without number; but if the victims can only bear with them patiently until the meeting of the Legislature, we think we can promise, not only that their grievances will be redressed, but that such measures will be taken as to prevent any possibility of a recurrence.

It seems that the seditious cartoonist, JOHN GILBERT, who publicly accused Queen VICTORIA of intoxication, hails from the seaside resort of Brixham, instead of the metropolitan district of Brixton. The local Magistrate clearly thinks that JOHN'S is a very serious case, and they have refused an application to bail this cold-water fire-brand. Perhaps they are mindful of the fact that the brood expanse of Torbay once sheltered the fleets of Dutch WILLIAM, and Brixham saw the first landing on English soil of the leader of the revolution of 1688, and thus concluded that the audacious Cyclops had better be kept out of the way of beginning the task of delivering the sea-girt realm beneath his feet.

ART MATTERS.

Private View of the Exhibition at the Academy.

Whoever invented these private views of the Academy exhibition deserves well of society. They are exactly like no other form of social meeting that we have, and they meet a want that need to be very much felt in our City—that of a common ground of meeting for people who have many tastes in common, but whose ways of life do not often bring them together. Clergymen, literary men, artists, lawyers, medical men, men in business, are drawn together, two and three times in the course of the Winter, by the pleasant prospect that here in handsome, well-lighted rooms, they can have a two-hours' chat with the pick and flower of our community, and with the handsomest, most accomplished, and most agreeable women our City can boast. As our theatres we must only the theatre-goers; the time is past when the theatre was the club of the town, and when wits and ladies held levees in their boxes night after night the season through. At balls one meets only dancers; the young and the beautiful monopolize the time, and the traditional wall-flowers and the nodding mammas are found there no more. Even the lobbies and decoratge of our fashionable churches are looked upon by handsome girls and boys as their preserves; and those of us who are past the meridian feel, as we strive to linger in these pleasant places that crabbed age and youth cannot live together. The most that is allowed them of the shining Sunday regalia is to keep their side of the walk and make a toll for the gay stream that laughs and flashes in the sunlight as it flows lazily up and down between Fourteenth-street and the Park. So, the Academy Receptions come in to give us all our fling, to make the old so welcome as the young, to give the dull a chance to bask a little in the sunshine of the gay and witty, and to show us that wall-flowers have a sweetness of their own the rose need not despise, and that manners and mildness are both delightful creations. Here we meet people of whom we are all the time hearing, but whose names are the result of hard work that makes them seldom seen. Here we may hope to invest the work-a-day world in centuries of pleasant, fruitful talk with men and women whose lives and labors give our society that earnestness and sincerity which keep it sweet and clean, while, to the superficial eye, the thieves and swindlers in public places, and the men and women who cry, night and day, the new gospel of lust and license, are sweeping us all on to ruin. In the handsome building, the first fruit of our new delight in architecture, New-York society has found a centre where all her varied elements may meet, and the crowd that never fails to gather there shows how welcome is the opportunity.

So far as art is concerned, these receptions are not of much account, for the simple reason that the people are too many for us to see the pictures. By getting to the Academy a little before 9 o'clock, we contrive to make a hasty tour of the rooms, but never elsewhere, we take it, are invited guests so eager to come, and by 9½ there is little comfort in trying to move about, and even if one can get near the pictures, they are not to be studied. We look upon the pictures on these occasions as merely a pleasant lure to get agreeable people together, and we reserve our study of what the artists have been doing for a leisurely visit by daylight. But we cannot say that what we did see of the pictures last night gave us much hope that we shall find many fine ones or many promising ones among them. How to explain it we do not know, but art in New-York has never seemed so dead as it is today. We do not judge by this exhibition alone. If we did we should say that it was dead beyond hope of resurrection. That, of course, is never true of art anywhere, and less than anywhere is it true in America. The present exhibition is a small one, and many of our best men have sent nothing to it. What they are doing, we have no means of knowing; we can only hope that they are working. We think now as we have always thought, that they fall short of their duty to themselves and their duty to the community, by not sending their best work regularly and systematically to these exhibitions. They are our only schools of art as yet. It is from them that the general public learns, or ought to learn, to study, to enjoy, to encourage art. The artists who have thought most about their noble profession, who have worked longest, who have gained the highest honors and best pleased the public, are the ones who owe the community the greatest debt, or rather, they are the ones from whom the community has a right to demand the greatest help in carrying its education higher. Some of them sometimes acknowledge the justice of the claim, and there is seldom an exhibition which does not give us the opportunity to see what veterans like HUNTINGTON and PAGE are doing. But where are KENSETT, and Eastman JOHNSON, and Winslow HOMER, and GRAY, and BRYANT, and HOMADAY, and LE PAGE, and FARRER, and COLEMAN, and MCENTEE, and Sam COLMAN and others, whose pictures graced the walls in other days, and gave promise for so much criticism, and kept the fire of art alive on the altar, even if it were at times only a smudge? When it was lowest there was warmth in it, and when all these men were doing their best, there was some electricity in the artistic air. Now, one may go about and hear his knuckles at the frames in vain—there's never a spark leaps out. Yet one can see that there is some vigor left. HUNTINGTON'S portraits, in the large room, are not unworthy of his best time, and PAGE'S "Farragut" is a worthy reminiscence of a noble old man. JAMES HART'S "Peaceful Home," though it is a picture that does not show its best at night, is evidently worthy of study by daylight, and we expect to find by daylight several others that we can honestly praise. But the artists of New-York ought not to force us into the attitude of strained commendation. They have reason to be ashamed of an unsatisfactory an exhibition. We shall speak plainly now, as we have spoken in the past, and say that it was not merely for the sake of assisting at festivities, however pleasant, nor of meeting two or three times in the course of a Winter men however distinguished or ladies however fair and accomplished, that the public gave the money that built the Academy building, but to make a fostering home for art, and it will never serve its intended purpose until every artist puts his shoulder to the wheel and makes it a duty to send to every exhibition at least one picture in which he has done his level best.

OBITUARY.

Col. Marmaduke Johnson.

The sudden death of MARMADUKE JOHNSON, a prominent Virginia lawyer and politician, and an Ex-Confederate officer, is announced by the Richmond papers. He had been in ill health for about twelve months past, but was supposed to be convalescent.

Col. JOHNSON was born on the 6th of August, 1826, and was therefore forty-five years of age at the time of his death. He was to Richmond from Chesterfield County while a mere lad, and was for several years a clerk in a mercantile house. Displaying talent and industry, he was advised to enter upon a professional career, and accordingly commenced the study of law, and graduated at the University of Virginia. Retiring from the University to Richmond, he at once obtained practice, and was in a remarkably short time elected Commonwealth's Attorney of the city, which office he continued to hold until 1857, when he resigned it in order that he might be able to practice on either side of the Bar in cases involving his reputation as a criminal lawyer was widespread, for he had acknowledged by the whole Virginia Bar as pre-eminently skilful and successful in this department of his profession. Col. JOHNSON was a conspicuous member of the Convention which passed the ordinance of secession, and was one of the Commissioners sent before the Constitutional Convention of 1867, but owing to the suspicion under which the election was held he failed to secure his seat in the last-named body. Entering the Confederate Army as Captain, he rose to the rank of Colonel.

OUR STATE INSTITUTIONS.—IV.

Syracuse and Its Salines.

SYRACUSE, Saturday, Nov. 11, 1871.

History records that in the year 1804, one ABRAHAM WALKER built the foundation of Syracuse by selling half an acre of land to HENRY ROSANDUS, on condition that he erected a tavern on a portion of it. The bargain was fulfilled to the letter of the agreement, and the corner-stone of Syracuse placed in position in the shape of the South Salina *Hotel*. If the spirit of the long-departed WALTON be of the restless, midnight, church-yard-wandering sort, with what wonder and amazement he must gaze on the large and flourishing city which now covers the old cedar swamps by the lake side, on which the Onondaga Valley opens—in his day a vast dreary expanse of swamp and salt marsh, and about the most unpromising tract of real estate in which the most sanguine man could possibly be induced to speculate. Even one of the late infamous Tammany legislators would have thought its improvement for "too thin" for a job. And yet, there stands today, surrounded, with the exception of on the lake side, with undulating highlands and picturesquely-wooded hills, the City of Syracuse, with its net-work of connecting railroads, its canals, its Onondaga Creek, its salt-works, and its factories, with their many lofty chimneys to attest the number of its various industries, covering an area of some three square miles—an example of American progress, energy and enterprise. Salt has done all this. It is no true that "money makes the man," by analogy it is true that salt has made Syracuse; and that old Jesuit missionary, Father LE MOYNE, who visited the Onondaga tribes some two centuries and a quarter ago, certainly exhibited the proverbial acuteness of his order when he predicted that the salt springs on the marshy shore of the lake, to which the Indians called his attention, would some day prove a source of great wealth to the white men who might settle in their neighborhood.

But let us compare the Syracuse of fifty years ago with the Syracuse of the present day. The local records tell us that in 1820 "the number of buildings in the village at that time were two taverns, one mill, one store, one school-house, answering also for a meeting-house, and six dwellings." In all, the population numbered at the highest estimate thirty-five to forty souls, including women and children. In 1855 the population was 25,107; in 1860, 28,119; in 1865, 31,794, and in 1870, 44,793. During the present year the increase has been unprecedented, and the population is now within a few hundreds of fifty thousand. In 1820 the city boasted two taverns, that of BOGARDUS, located on the site of the present Empire House, and the then newly-erected Syracuse Hotel, which was rebuilt in 1823. It has now twelve hotels.

Speaking of the hotels, I must tell you of a laughable incident which occurred last night at the Globe Hotel. A gentleman, well known for many years as a patron of the house, arrived by the evening's train, half frozen and starving, just as supper was being served. He immediately repaired to the dining-room, and in reply to the colored waiter's inquiry: "What will you take, Sir?" said: "Bring me everything on the bill of fare!" The waiter stood for a moment, lost in silent amazement, and then hurried to the office to consult Mr. DICKINSON, one of the proprietors, as to what he should do. "Do?" replied his master; "Why, fulfill the gentleman's order, and," he added with a merry twinkle in his eye, "be sure you supply the order all at one time." In about ten minutes, during which the guest had been fretting and fuming, the whole force of waiters, fourteen in number, appeared in single file, bearing any number of small dishes on trays, and proceeded in solemn procession to the hungry man's table. "Helloah!" he exclaimed; "what in tarnation's the meaning of all this?" "You ordered everything on the bill of fare, Sir," meekly put in the head waiter. The guest at once acknowledged the jest, and ordered a basket of champagne on the spot.

In the same year a post-office was opened in the village store. Today six thousand letters are delivered every day in the city; and the annual average of the money-order business is $250,000. In this same year, 1820, the rising generation of Syracuse knew for the first time the advantages of being taught and being whipped in a public school. There are now fifteen public schools with 120 teachers, and one of the finest High Schools in the State. In 1824 the first religious body was organized, and soon after a Baptist church was erected at the astounding cost of $2,500. At the present time no less than thirty-nine churches of all denomination bear witness to the fervid and Christian piety of Syracuse. The first bank was opened in 1839. In 1871 there are eight banks, with an aggregate capital of $1,475,000, and two saving banks, the Syracuse and the Onondaga County, with two million dollars and four million dollars deposits respectively. The People's Bank and the Loan and Trust Company of Syracuse have also savings' bank powers. When the Onondaga County Savings Bank was projected, in 1856, the passage of its charter was strenuously opposed in the State Legislature on the ground that the Syracuse Savings Bank, which at the time had only one hundred thousand dollars deposits, was fully equal to the requirements of the city. The new bank, however, has twice the amount of deposits which its rival has, and two years ago it erected a very handsome gray limestone building, which is an ornament to the city, on the corner of Salina-street, at the foot of the bridge over the Erie Canal, at a cost of two hundred thousand dollars. After paying for their new building the bank still has a handsome surplus. The first telegraph message was flashed over the wires to Syracuse in 1846, and for five years after one man and a boy not only did all the business of the office, but had plenty of time left for searching the local newspapers and eating pea-nuts. Now, the Western Union line alone employs eighteen men and seven boys, and the gentleman who carried round the messages twenty years ago, and whom TOM HUGHES would instinctively call the "old boy," is now the Assistant Superintendent of the surrounding district of the Company's line. From 1,200 to 1,500 messages are received and dispatched daily. For some days after the burning of Chicago they amounted to from 2,200 to 2,400 a day. On the day of the great fight between the regular Republicans and the Greeley faction at the State Convention, no less than sixty thousand words were telegraphed from this office to the New-York Press, besides innumerable messages to the provincial Press and the ordinary business of the office; and all this was done without any extra help. Syracuse also boasts three first-class daily and sixteen weekly and semi-weekly newspapers, five street-railroad companies, three express companies, three public libraries, six cemeteries, and eighty-two miscellaneous societies—religious, trade, benevolent, Masonic, social, temperance and Odd-fellows.

The rapid growth of the City of Syracuse, both in area and prosperity, though not of that astounding character which some of the great cities of the West have exhibited, is, nevertheless, so great as to excite remark among those who have watched it, and to create a feeling of satisfaction and honest pride in the hearts of her citizens. It must be remarked that the great expansion has taken place within the last ten years. The population of the city is almost double what it was in 1860; its wealth is more than quadrupled.

On one cardinal point the Syracusans have shown a quality as business men which redounds greatly to their credit. They betray a very proper aversion to putting all their eggs into one basket. No sooner did they begin to make money in salt, ten years ago, than they invested their profits in the creation of factories and works devoted to other productions. First one and then another branch of industry was represented by the whirl of its wheel or the smoke of its chimney, till now, in addition to their salt-works, they have iron rolling mills, iron works, blast furnaces, glass works, breweries, flour mills, spice mills, brass works, steel works, agricultural implement works, machine shops, stoneware factories, pottery factories, brick yards, coal and lumber yards and stone quarries.

The city, too, is making rapid strides in improvement. New streets and avenues are being opened in all directions—new houses and business blocks are running up on all sides. The merchants and manufacturers are all of them provided with, or building, elegant and costly mansions in the city and suburbs. It is calculated that the city is increasing at the rate of one thousand houses a year. Whole districts, right out to the extreme boundaries of the city limits, are being laid out and graded. On the east side of the city, on Genesee-street, stands the new Syracuse High School on an elevated spot. It was finished about a year ago. It is built of red pressed brick, with gray limestone trimmings, in what is called the modern classical style of architecture. It has three stories and a basement, and can accommodate five hundred students. It is said to be the finest high school, as a building, in the State. It has a good library of ten thousand volumes. In the south-eastern part of the city, on the rising ground above the great Delano iron rolling-mills, Judge COMSTOCK, who owns a large tract of real estate in that district, is leveling hills, laying out lots, and making a perfect labyrinth of roads. On the top of the hill, at a high elevation above the lake, the new State Methodist College is being built. As yet the building is not far above the foundations, but it is fully expected that it will be finished before the end of next year. It is to be built of the Onondaga gray limestone, and will, when completed, have cost more than a million dollars. Great things are anticipated by the Syracusans from the erection of this college in their midst. As the building will accommodate five hundred students, it is thought that numbers of families will remove to Syracuse in order to secure its educational advantages for their children. The city has donated one hundred thousand dollars of its bonds to the trustees of the College. Private citizens have contributed one hundred thousand dollars more. Judge COMSTOCK has given them twenty-five acres of land, and $25,000, and Mr. REMINGTON, the great rifle manufacturer, has also given them the munificent donation of $100,000. The situation of the College, with one exception, (the want of timber,) is everything that could be desired. From its lofty elevation the view stretches over the City of the Lakes, to the hills beyond Geddes on the west, and straight down the lovely Onondaga Valley on the south. The only drawback to the view is the shabby-looking castellated mansion known as "Tailor's Folly," which lies on the hillside about 150 feet below the site of the College. This queer imitation of an old Norman castle was built by a tailor of Syracuse, who made a fortune in slop goods. But he felt more at home on the shop-board than in the castle hall, and he very soon sold out to another fortunate fellow-citizen, also engaged in the tailoring business. Hence this quarter of a million dollars' worth of stone has acquired the soubriquet of "Tailor's Folly."

On the other side of the end of the valley, perched on a hill, and surrounded with woodland scenery, is that most saddening of all objects of contemplation—the State Idiot Asylum. It is a fine pile of brick building and admirably planned and constructed for its purpose. Dr. WILBUR is the Governor and Superintendent of the Asylum. His great idea is that the faculties of idiots, though vastly inferior to those of ordinary human beings, are capable of great development by judicious treatment. He says that it is rare to meet with a case that is absolutely irremediable. He finds that even idiots of so low a type as to be bestial in their habits can be brought to practice the ordinary decencies of life by constant watching and careful training. His system of education and of teaching those who are unable to speak, the uses of sound, has done a great deal for many of the unfortunate inmates under his charge. In the school-rooms for the girls there are pianos, which are great sources of enjoyment as well as sources of humanizing influence to the children. It is very cheering to see the pleasure which the more intelligent of these poor creatures evince when Dr. WILBUR makes his appearance in the school-room, the dining-room, or the play-room. They will catch his hand, touch their foreheads, pull the skirt of his coat, and do everything that their poor brains can suggest, to attract his attention to themselves; and then, when he stops to pat them on the head, or makes some kindly remark, or such an inquiry as they are capable of understanding, they will chuckle with idiotic glee at the success of their manœuvres. Dr. WILBUR has now about one hundred and fifty of these poor unfortunates in his care, and he could double that number to-morrow, if the building was large enough to accommodate all those who make application for admission. During the past season some additional dormitories and gymnasiums have been built, with the appropriation of $35,000, which was made to the Asylum by the Legislature. But the cry is still they come. Dr. WILBUR says they want more room; and the State will either have to make further additions to the existing institution, or build a second one in some other part of the State. A. P.

Committee of Seventy—The Public Parks Commissioners.

A meeting of the Committee of Seventy was held last evening, Hon. H. G. STEBBINS presiding. Mr. STEBBINS announced that he had accepted the position of Commissioner of Public Parks, and that he should, therefore, at the next meeting of the Committee, tender his resignation as a member thereof.

A resolution was adopted, approving of Mr. STEBBINS' acceptance of the position tendered him. At the same time the hope was expressed that he would not sever his connection with the Committee.

Mr. STEBBINS also announced that Mr. FREDERICK W. CHURCH, the distinguished artist, had been offered the position of Commissioner of Public Parks, but he was not able to state whether Mr. CHURCH would accept it.

THE OTHER SIDE.

What Missionary Work Has Hard Language Done in Syracuse—Candid Opinions of the Independent Press, About the New-York Tribune.

From the Evening Post.

A very bad temper is displayed by the *Tribune* today, and, although we cannot fully understand it, we were doubtless mistaken yesterday in supposing that the appointment of Mr. ARTHUR is acceptable to the Fenton faction. On the contrary, the substitution of a man of good repute for Mr. MURPHY, though exactly what the *Tribune* has long demanded, seems to disturb its views of every subject, so that it can see in the appointment of Mr. GREEN as Controller nothing but "the result of political intrigue," so that it very unjustly misrepresents the evidence given by Mr. GEORGE JONES before Mayor HALL'S Grand Jury, and so that it insinuates that Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR and his associates have attempted to screen Mr. PETER B. SWEENY from exposures almost as damaging as those made about TWEED in order to coerce him into securing for "leading Reformers certain appointments under the City Government." We cannot see what good all this can do to the cause of reform in the manor or in the City—still less, what good it can do to the *Tribune*.

A SAD FEATURE.

Correspondence of the Sacramento (Cal.) Union.

Another sad feature of this struggle against corruption is the doubtful course of such respectable papers as the *Tribune*. It will hardly be believed by friends at a distance that this journal continues its equivocal position, and still "prophesies smooth things" respecting HALL and SWEENY. As such a time as this, when "not for us" are pretty apt to be in one way or another against us, and so it may be truly said of the *Tribune*.

A VERY BAD "WAY."

Albany Daily Evening Times.

The exigency of the situation in New-York City cannot well be overrated, and is in nowise to be treated with levity, but the writhings of certain people and papers in their treatment of the matter would "move wild laughter in the throat of death." To look upon the weak indecision of the New-York *Tribune* is enough to rouse the sternest nature to painful pity. Pervaded with bitter jealousy of its rival, the TIMES, envious of its strong distinction in the cause of reform, anxious to retain the ascendancy of supremacy of Tammany, and seized throughout with the moral cowardice which, despite the eulogies of his friends, is a marked feature in Mr. GREELEY'S character, the *Tribune* has made a damaging record during this time of trial. Not one thoroughly brave, honest and decisive declaration has it made. It has fought the Tammany ring as it says, in its own way, and we are inclined to sympathize with the editor of the *Commercial Advertiser* in pronouncing it "a —— bad way." Certainly if all the advocates of municipal reform had handled the subject with such carefully-gloved hands, the corruptionists might have rested up in every dark recess of its resources before a sensible check was interposed.

THE HAND-BOOK OF CALUMNY.

Albany Evening Journal.

The *Tribune* has a habit of fault-finding which is often equally harsh, unjust and indiscriminate. This was conspicuously the case in its criticism of ANDREW D. WHITE'S action as President of the Syracuse Convention. With affected friendship for that gentleman, it accused him of unbecoming partiality and unfairness in the discharge of the duties of his office, and of dishonorable subserviency to the assumed manipulators of the majority of that body. It was nothing to his accuser that the gentleman assailed had, in all his public life, proved himself incapable of an act of meanness or dishonor. He had done what the *Tribune* disapproved, and that was enough to draw down upon him the bitterest of misdeclarations. Partisanship for one occasion, but putting the worst possible construction upon what it objected to, it made haste to malign the motives, impugn the integrity and defame the character of a gentleman who, in every honorable quality, is at least the peer of his assailant.

"WHERE IS THE TRIBUNE?"

From the Birmingham (Conn.) Transcript.

A spectacle to make Americans hang their heads. The whole history of Tammany is shameful. The whole fight with her—involving, with slight exception, the Press of both parties. Where was the united front of the whole New-York Press when the TIMES first unearthed Tammany's villainies? For shame on the scandalous jealousies of the great New-York establishments that would not let them come forth with bravery, because forsooth, the TIMES was the leader. Where was the *Tribune*? Where is it now? Is rather besides by half-hinted apologies, halts with lukewarm condemnation. Had the whole New-York Press come forth with an honest purpose from the first, the Tammany Ring would have been broken in a week, and the rascals been in prison. As it is they are at large. The TIMES is still vigorous and brave, the *Tribune* and other Republican papers halt; the Democratic papers, as always, traitors to truth, patriotism and justice. A noble spectacle to the American people.

ANIMUS OF THE TRIBUNE.

From the Oswego Daily Press.

The *Tribune* says it would have given $5,000 for the privilege of first publishing those transcripts of the fraudulent Tammany accounts by means of which the TIMES set the ball in motion which finally crushed the Ring. Those accounts would have been a good investment for the *Tribune* at four times $5,000, and though it could not secure them, it might still have put money in its pocket and added laurels to its fame by accepting them frankly and with full credit when the TIMES printed them. We have seldom had an exhibition of meanness, savagery and jealousy like the doubting and half-hearted reception which the *Tribune* gave to the Tammany exposures for no other reason than that they first appeared in the TIMES.

WILL HAVE NOTHING MORE TO DO WITH IT—A SCATHING REBUKE.

From the New-Paltz (N. Y.) Independent, Oct. 26.

THE TRIBUNE.—During the past year we have sent to the New-York *Tribune* the names of nearly 100 subscribers, but we wish it understood that we will have nothing more to do with a paper that has proved recreant to the principles of the Republican Party. While the NEW-YORK TIMES and other Republican papers of the City have been exposing the gigantic frauds of Tammany, the *Tribune* has been spending its force in envious attacks on the TIMES and on GOV. HOFFMAN administration. If we do not carry the State this Fall we can blame HORACE GREELEY for it. He has shown a disposition to rule or ruin the party. He has shrieked "Tammany!" at every Republican who has dared to oppose him. From Senator CONKLING and Collector MURPHY down to Assemblymen WOOL-WORTH and COLVIN, of Dutchess, the *Tribune* has abused almost every Republican that sustains the Administration and desires the renomination of Gen. GRANT.

HORACE GREELEY has outlived his usefulness. He had better retire to his farm at Chappaqua and raise beets and cab-bages. Give up politics, we say, HORACE. Make the *Tribune* an agricultural paper. You are too old to spoil a good reputation, and we really do not believe you have sold out to the Democrats, but you are helping them all you can. We have scarcely met a Republican for the past month that did not mourn over your course. Your political epitaph is written: "Killed by wanting to be President." It is the same disease that killed Chief Justice CHASE. Take our advice. Retire to your farm, and once more adieu.

THE DECAY OF THE TRIBUNE.

From the Christian Radical.

One of the most discouraging glimpses we have yet had into the depravity of the human heart was furnished by the action of the Press of New-York with reference to the Tammany frauds. The TIMES became the champion in the fight. It displayed more courage and enterprise, and doubtless had advantages furnished it over its competitors. They, instead of frankly admiring these and wanting a good share from the fight, or tamely participating sometimes on one side, and sometimes on the other. So for a long while the TIMES fought the battle well nigh single-handed. Yet one Fight is as over a pretty good working majority. It must be spat down among the records of these days, that the victory over Tammany has been gained, mainly through the tenacious pluck and the unpurchaseableness of the TIMES newspaper.

Why the *Tribune*, that faithful old sheet, should have allowed itself to be silenced by envy or any other cause at such a critical moment in the history of New-York and the country, we cannot fathom; save it be the absence of its editor-in-chief in the far West. His Presidential interests had to be nursed. Had this battle been fought twenty years ago, Mr. GREELEY, at the first sound of successful guns, though half round the world, as fast as the wings of steam could have borne him, would have rushed to the battle. Think of the *Tribune*, twenty years ago, giving an uncertain sound! Well, we four we must make up our minds to it; the glory of the old campaign *Tribune* passeth away with the prime of its editor and founder.

A BAD MEMORY.

Brooklyn Eagle.

The *Tribune* scouts the idea of trying CHARLES HALL upon the statements of the New-YORK TIMES. The *Tribune* last Summer scouted the idea of Gov. HOFFMAN not trying Dr. CARNOCHAN upon the statements of the *Tribune*. Could it have forgotten today what it said last Summer? Or did it suppose its readers had forgotten? Or did it care for what it said last Summer, or whether it exactly nullified what it says today or not? Every plea wherewith it defends HALL now we need to impale HOFFMAN and CARNOCHAN last that six months ago. A paper less EXTRAORDINARY than the *Tribune* would have a longer memory. Its indifference to stultification. The flexibility that can adopt views at one time, and repudiate the same at another time, has no deterioration in journalism, for such a course was never pursued in that profession till the *Tribune* adopted it. Mr. GREELEY'S most vicorous Saxon would be inadequate to characterize the attitude toward HALL today in the light of his comment toward CARNOCHAN and HOFFMAN a short time past. That the intervention of City Journal should effect such moral opacity, or such reckless and festive contempt of consistency, is the phenomenal advertising fact of the nineteenth century.

TAMMANY AND THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

Troy Daily Whig.

Any one that has read the New-York TRIBUNE for the last three months, cannot have failed to have seen that it has not made war on Tammany with half the zeal is has shown in its attacks on Collector MURPHY. It is very evident that Mr. GREELEY is no longer the controlling editor of the *Tribune*. Two of the Tammany Ring have been handled very gingerly, and the public has been told that there is no evidence that either of them have shared with TWEED and CONNOLLY in the plunder of the City.

The whole past life of PETER B. SWEENY has been a life of intrigue and corruption. He was exposed years ago in bribing some members of the Board of Supervisors. He has been the manager of the Tammany Ring for ten or fifteen years. He has been nicknamed PETER "Brains" SWEENY and PETER "Bismarck" SWEENY. Such names indicate the estimation in which he has been held, and the position he has occupied in the party. Now, during all this time, the Board of Supervisors and the Common Council have been corrupt and subservient to the Ring. During this time the elections in New-York have been carried by fraud. Do we need any proof that Mr. SWEENY has been the prime agent in corruption and fraud?

The *Tribune* has recently taken A. OAKEY HALL under its protection. Only a short time ago, of all the Tammany crew, HALL was the most odious to the *Tribune*.

There must be some political reason for the course of the *Tribune*. Mr. HALL is Mayor, and will continue in office until the next Legislature shall alter the charter, and provide for a new election. In the meantime HALL must nominate the men to fill all the vacancies caused by the resignation of SWEENY, CONNOLLY, BELL, HILTON and other City officers. Some political movement is proposed, to which the *Tribune* is a party, and HALL is in such a position that he must be consulted.

HALL has already overcome his aversion to ANDREW H. GREEN, and has appointed him Controller in place of CONNOLLY. It is said that he will appoint Mr. GREELEY Commissioner of Public Parks in place of HILTON. But some other change must take place before GREELEY will accept. He will not serve in company with TWEED and TOM FIELDS. GREELEY is fastidious, and will not associate on equal and familiar terms with thieves and drunkards. Other changes must be made before GREELEY will consent to come into the City Administration.

We do not believe that GREELEY would have opened his columns to A. OAKEY HALL, either to attack Mr. JONES or defend himself. An attempt was made to indict HALL before the Grand Jury for gross negligence in the discharge of his duty as Mayor. He was one of the Auditing Board by which the fraudulent vouchers were passed, and millions of money put into the pockets of Tweed, Connolly, Woodward, Ingersoll, Garvey &c.

The Grand Jury failed to indict. HALL has the making up of the Grand Jury. It is said he had a reporter in the jury-room, or in an adjoining room. His report of the examination of GEORGE JONES, of the TIMES, was published in Saturday's *Tribune*. The *Tribune* alleged that it was furnished by the foreman of the Grand Jury. He denies it, and says that the publication was made against his protest. The jurors are sworn to secrecy, and it is a crime for them to divulge the secrets of the jury-room.

Mr. JONES, it seems, testified that he did not know personally anything about the truth of the charges against TWEED, HALL and the Tammany Ring. Of course he did not. He could not. The District-Attorney was well aware that Mr. JONES was not a witness in the case. It was charged in some of the New-York papers that he subpœnaed men who knew nothing of the evidence, and omitted to subpœna the very men who did know all about the matter. The editors and proprietors of the New-York TIMES were served by a corporation which they published from persons in whose veracity they had confidence. They never pretended to have personal knowledge of the facts. If the District-Attorney had desired to indict HALL, there was not the least difficulty in his finding credible and relevant testimony enough to make out a good case.

The *Tribune* is imposing upon the public by representing that MAYOR HALL has been unjustly assailed by GEORGE JONES. It does not follow that MAYOR HALL is an innocent man because GEORGE JONES cannot swear that he is a thief. Newspapers publish accounts of all sorts of crimes, and the editors and proprietors would be the last men to summon as witnesses.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Republican Central Committee—Resolutions Complimentary to Hon. Thomas Murphy and Gen. Arthur.

A regular meeting of the Republican Central Committee was held last evening at Chickering Hall, No. 11 East Fourteenth-street, Mr. HOYT GARDNER in the chair. A portion of the constitution was amended so that at the first meeting in every year delegates having certificates of the majority of inspectors, shall be deemed entitled to their seats, and shall have the right to vote upon all questions, excepting the right to their own seats.

The following gentlemen, one from each district, were appointed to confer with other committees with a view to determine what action should be taken by the next Legislature to promote the interests of the people:

First District, Michael M. Burns; Second, Morris Friedson; Third, C. A. Willoughby; Fourth, Carl Schwedler; Fifth, John S. Polhemus; Sixth, H. A. Smith; Seventh, John D. Lawson; Eighth, Solon D. Smith; Ninth, James W. Farr; Tenth, H. H. Haight; Eleventh, John J. Townsend; Twelfth, H. C. Crumpton; Thirteenth, C. S. Spencer; Fourteenth, Joseph C. Pinckney; Fifteenth, R. D. Lapaugh; Sixteenth, Michael Fregan; Seventeenth, John B. Bunnell; Eighteenth, E. Stephenson; Nineteenth, Wm. H. Waring; Twentieth, John F. Smiley; Twenty-first, John A. Eagleson.

On motion of Mr. SPENCER, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That this Committee has learned with regret the resignation of Hon. THOMAS MURPHY of the Collectorship of the Port of New-York, and that his letter of resignation shows that he loves his party better than himself.

Resolved, That, by the appointment of Gen. CHESTER A. ARTHUR as Collector of the Collection, Gen. GRANT has shown that wise judgment which always characterizes his official action; that this Committee has entire confidence in the ability, integrity, and pure republicanism of Gen. ARTHUR, and leaves the duty of nominating him to fellow-citizens of another. [Applause.]

The meeting then adjourned.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Democratic State Central Committee of Ohio is to meet in Columbus, Nov. 24, to fix upon the time for holding the next State Convention.

Full returns from all but five counties in Wisconsin give WASHBURN for Governor 9,000 majority. The counties yet to be heard from will not greatly change these figures.

It is reported that Hon. JAMES A. GARFIELD and GEORGE W. JULIAN have been repelled from their early advocacy of woman's suffrage by undesired companionship.

The New-Hampshire Republican State Executive Committee will meet in Concord this evening, to fix upon the time and place for the next State Convention.

A German Reform Association for the Sixth Senatorial and Eighth Assembly Districts has been permanently organized, and already numbers over 100 members. Mr. H. SIEBERT was elected President, and JAS. MUHLBLAUER Secretary.

The Baltimore *American* thinks that the appointment by Gov. GEARY of Hon. JOHN THOMPSON MASON as Secretary of State of Maryland is evidence that the upper element of the Democratic Party triumphed in the recent election in that State.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* recommends that in all the States the Democratic State Conventions be postponed until after the nomination for President is made, and that the appointment of delegates to the National Convention be made by District Conventions, that there may be less danger of improper influences in their selection.

The Mayor of New-Orleans has offered the Committee of the Citizens' Association every facility in their proposed investigation into the administration of City affairs. The *Picayune* thinks there is little doubt that many of the complications at the City Hall have arisen from unwise financiering.

Gov. CAMPBELL, of Wyoming Territory, thus speaks in his recent message: "Women have voted in the Territory, served on juries and held office. It is simple justice to say that the women, entering for the first time in the history of the country upon these new and untried duties, have conducted themselves in every respect with as much tact, sound judgment and good sense as men. While it would be claiming more than the facts justify to say that this experiment, in a limited field, has demonstrated beyond a doubt the perfect fitness of women at all times and under all circumstances for taking a part in the Government, it furnishes at least reasonable presumptive evidence in her favor, and she has a right to claim that, so long as none but good results are made manifest, the law should remain unrepealed."

THE WANDERING MINSTREL.

Some Account of the Italian Organ Men—Where They Live—Their Habits and Various Remunerative Associations.

Most of the wandering minstrels have flown. A few still remain shivering to the Autumn winds, playing dead marches for the drifting leaves, but most of them are gone. Now still then one or a little band is seen industrious with the violin and harp, but in the busying, chilly crowd that pushes by them these are few who care to feel with numb fingers for the pennies so earnestly solicited by the imploringly upturned bright eyes. And so they drop off one by one, seeking other employment for the long Winter months, waiting for the coming Spring to bring them and their music into the streets again. Street music has become an institution in New-York; has fought its way to a sort of distinction; fought its way against oppression, objurgation and ridicule. The public, upon which it lives, is its natural enemy, possibly because it is only "street" music, and attacks the sensitive ear with approaches from which there is no escape but in flight. Still the minstrels thrive, winning a livelihood despite the fortune to which they subject their audiences.

Through the warm seasons the hot sidewalks know them well. And the sultry nights are vexed with their incubrations. Distorted airs from ancient operas, vague theories of old waltzes, the "popular airs of the day," rendered with the pure Italian touch, for our minstrels claim the sunny land for their homes, are poured forth upon the shuddering tympanums of practical New-Yorkers in the long evenings, and yet we pay for it, sometimes in pity, for the little dusky round-faced boy who solicits pennies, sometimes with the understanding that he will depart and play no more. They generally travel in bands of two or three. A harp with mournful aspect, and still more doleful tone, and a couple of attenuated violins whose strains relieve all fears that their strings are not of catgut, are the stock in trade, and, thus equipped, a few boys, and not unfrequently a little girl, unfold their conception of the last new sensation in notes. The up-town streets claim their attention, and in the late afternoon when tired men are airing themselves upon their stoops, a habit in warm weather which New-Yorkers have acquired, they appear, swooping down like vultures. The instruments are unsung, a preparatory shriek from the leader's violin, and they begin. After playing awhile a battered cap is passed around; a few young men to whom, perhaps, an air taken from the play of some favorite burlesque troupe recalls the rosy cheeks and blonde wig of a stage friend, evolve a few nickels from their slender nether habiliments. Some young girl, whom the air of an old galop carries back to a drawing-room and quadrille, contributes a trifle. Sometimes they profit by the sentimental temperaments of some of the youth of the City, whose minds are completely absorbed by the cares of business to the utter exclusion of genuine wit, and who rely for amusement upon jokes whose only merit is that they are practical. Not long ago a street orchestra appeared before the stoop of a boarding-house whereon many young men were loitering and play "Home, sweet home before the house opposite," said one, pointing to another stoop where lounged elegantly some other young men, "and I will give you fifty cents." The leader collected the money in advance, and led his band across the street. "Go away!" darted one of the bunned party. The leader explained the nature of the contract he had taken. "Oh! that's it, eh! Well, here's a dollar; go back there and play an hour." Retracing their steps, the itinerants stood once more before the first house and commenced the air "Driven from Home." They who had paid the fifty cents looked on in stupid amazement. "Go to play over there; why did you come back?" The boy told him that he had been outbidden, and soon collected another dollar. Back across the street, but those on the other side refused to bid higher, and the musicians departed. The earnings of these street musicians it is difficult to ascertain; there are very few of them who speak English, and when interrogated as to their receipts, they invariably demand "a penny"—about the only English words they know. One of them once sputtered out, in a mixture of tongues that as a whole more resembled Chinese than anything else, that sometimes he made a dollar, sometimes he didn't, and sometimes more. It depends in a measure upon the weather, and it is almost impossible to average the amount they receive. Often less than a dollar will cover a day, and yet sometimes they make twice that amount. Parents do not allow their children to play upon the streets, but their earning faculties are so much "joke," they are more fortunate, but in any contingency they contrive to beg enough to eke out a living for themselves.

Some years ago five young Italians associated themselves, and with two violins, two harps and a flute put on the boys in the more accepted of the down-town fashions, and, understanding music, and with good taste in selection, they were listened to with pleasure, and their coming each day looked for. Business men forgot their leaders, lawyers their clients, brokers their stocks, as the rich strains rose through the dusty air and floated into their windows. When the boys had passed around it was found they had money freely given. Followed by a throng of men and boys, they proceeded from street to street, ever surrounded by a crowd when they commenced to play. Even the policemen who ordered them to "move on" refrained from interrupting them until they had finished the piece they were playing. After a while the street became so blocked up as they played, that they were arrested as nuisances, but on their release sought their old grounds, and were gladly welcomed and ample paid. Repeated arrests finally taught them greater caution, and now they are to be seen now and then only in the vestibules of the better class of hotels. Only here are the leaders in the business only remarkable for the instrumental discord they create. Sometimes they introduce the local element, and the pure, rich, childish voice of a wandering minstrel breaks upon the air, demanding and holding attention. Not long ago one in Fourteenth-street received a violent shock to his nervous system, his body he was too fatigued to hold it as he should—confidenced on air from "Masaniello," and passers-by stopped to listen. As he warmed in his song they crowded about him, and he, the little waif in the enchanted multitude, held them spell-bound. As he finished and the crowd threw coin of the realm at his feet, a lady approached him, and taking him by the hand, led him away. Fed, clothed and happy, he was taken before PAREPA-ROSA and her husband. Accompanied then by the skillful touch of the artist, he again sang the airs from the opera. There was no acting, no stage depiction of passion, but the rare, rich voice of the natural minstrel was allowed up by the Five Points when the late nights come on. They are scattered through the poorer tenement-houses of the west side and the lower part of the City. They are well cared for at home; upon them in most instances their parents depend for all their support, but after all the children of the organ-grinders, some of peddlers and venders of fruit. For is it not uncommon for a family of Italians in New-York to represent several different avocations. In some cases the image-man who calls around with a tray of plaster-casts on his head, always hopping on the sunny side of the street, sends his children, armed with a few cheap instruments into the street to pick up a few pennies here and there. Some parents do nothing whatever for themselves or their families, but rely on the musical exertions of their progeny. Inquiry and observation as to the characters and habits of the itinerant minstrels do not discover them to be inclined to evil-doing, notwithstanding the clouded influences around them. They are at least industrious, generally tidy, and honest. Their faces recommend them, and no one can look down into the sorrowful dark eyes of one of these peregrinating Italian musicians without a feeling of kindness and pity. The life, which, at best, is a hard one, is one of miseries and sometimes of comforts, are not always squalid and miserable, like those of the poorer classes of other nationalities.

Miss Arion Society—Annual Meeting.

The Arion Vocal Society held its sixteenth annual meeting at Arion Hall, in St. Mark's-place last evening, when Mr. TRILCOO presided. From the financial report submitted by the Treasurer it appeared that the receipts of the society during the past year amounting to $11,-926 21; the expenses were $13,724 76, leaving a deficit of $804 37.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, FREDERICK KUHNE; First Vice-President, FRITZ BOSSEN; Treasurer, E. IDLER; Financier Secretary, A. REICHELT; Recording Secretary, AUG. SCHUMANN; Corresponding Secretary, VON BACHER; Librarian, Mr. DIX. In addition, a Board of Managers was elected, composed of seven members.

Changes in the Park Commission.

We have received the following from the Department of Parks, but have reason to know that some of the statements in it are incorrect. Col. STEBBINS will probably be President of the Department, in accordance with the general wish of the public. Mr. F. W. CHURCH, the artist, has been nominated as one of the Commissioners:

"The appointment of Hon. HENRY G. STEBBINS as a Commissioner of the Department of Public Parks is determined upon by the Mayor, and it is understood that Mr. STEBBINS will accept, and will probably be elected Treasurer of the Board. He succeeds Mr. GEO. M. VAN NORT, who has been connected with the park operations for fourteen years, which was declined, as he preferred to hold his present position of Controller of the Department. It is understood that the appointment has been tendered to Mr. WM. T. BLODGETT, who has not yet signified his acceptance. Commissioner DERROM has been spoken of for President of the Department.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Governor of Havana has been superseded by the Spanish Government.

The King of Denmark has gone to Greece, to visit his son, King GEORGE.

The weather in Utah is cold, and the eafions are full of snow.

The King of Italy and the President of the Senate, Signor DE FERRARI, were expected to arrive in Rome yesterday.

RUFF & SCHENZWEIN'S sash, door and blind factory, at Fond du Lac, Wis., was burned on Monday. The loss is about $40,000.

There was an explosion of gas on the steam-ship *Scandia*, at Liverpool, on Monday night. Seven persons were slightly injured.

The United States steamer *California*, flagship of the Pacific Squadron, sails from San Francisco today for Mexico.

The resignation of W. D. CHAMBERLIN Chief of Police of Hartford, Conn., has been accepted, and Lieut. CALEB J. PANCRAS, of the force, has been appointed in his place.

At the annual meeting of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the old Board of Directors was re-elected, with JOHN KING, Jr., to fill the place of the late ALBERT SCHUMAKER.

There is no detention on the line of the Kansas Pacific Railway. All trains are making their regular time through to Denver and Cheyenne.

Dispatches from Constantinople report that cool, clear weather now prevails there, and that the number of cases of cholera is decreasing daily.

The Count VON BEUST, the newly-appointed Ambassador of Austria to the Court of St. James, is expected to arrive in London this week.

Human remains found on Monday evening in the basement of the Chicago *Tribune* building have been identified as the body of J. B. STUBBS reporter on the *Tribune*.

The balance in the Treasury at the close of business yesterday, was: Available coin, $93,194,990; currency, $7,184,168; coin certificates, $18,564,000.

The damages from the sinking of the Oxford Mine, in Hyde Park, Penn., are estimated not to exceed $9,000. The estate of JOSEPH FELLOWS will probably be held liable for losses.

PACKWOOD'S livery stables at Skaneateles, N. Y., with a number of horses and all its contents, were burned yesterday morning. Loss, $10,000.

The French Government has resolved to support a motion for the return of the seat of Government to Paris, at the next session of the Assembly.

The suit of the Eureka Mining Company against ASPINWALL, of New-York, and others, was decided, yesterday, at Provo, Utah, for the plaintiff. The contest was for the title to the "King David."

The boiler in CRUBB'S flouring mill, at Clinton, Ind., exploded yesterday, totally wrecking the mill and an adjoining planing-mill. BARTON CALBEY was killed, and several others seriously injured, one perhaps fatally.

The Grand Jury of Los Angeles county has found a number of indictments against persons charged with participation in the butchery of Chinese. Most of the accused not already in jail have fled from the county.

The first three of match games of billiards of 600 points for $500 a game was played on Monday night between JOSEPH DION and HENRY MILLER. DION gives MILLER 150 points on each game. DION won by 600 to 470.

About 4 A.M. yesterday, one of the departments of O. C. CRANE & Co.'s large establishment for manufacturing doors, sashes and blinds, in Add

THE "BLACK FRIDAY" SUITS.

Further Testimony on Behalf of Plaintiffs—Motion to Dismiss the Complaint—The Decision Reserved.

The trial of the case of ISAAC O. DAVIS and others against SMITH, BELDEN, FISK and others, was continued before Judge MCCUNN and a jury, in Part I. of the Superior Court, yesterday.

Mr. WESTCOTT, the Secretary of the Clearance-house, was recalled, and testified to the rule of the Board of Gold Brokers providing for the resale of gold at the risk of the purchaser in any case where the purchaser neglects to fulfill his contract after notice. This rule being found to have existed before '67, it was ruled out by the Judge as irrelevant. Gold, the witness continued, is delivered in two ways, one through the Clearing-house, by means of a ticket, and the other ex-Clearing-house; borrowers and lenders of gold usually agree to keep it at the same price; the increase being only the interest accrued to be paid; he knows of no difference between a loan of gold and a loan of currency; when a transfer of gold is made through the Clearing-house, there is no actual transfer of the coin except as represented by the tickets, which passes current the same as the actual delivery of the coin; there is daily on deposit in the banks of New-York from ten to thirty millions of gold, and seventy millions in the Sub-Treasury; on the Friday in question the clearances would have amounted to three hundred millions of gold.

Q.—Was there gold enough in the City or in the country to make this delivery? A.—Yes: with ten millions of gold I can make a delivery of one hundred millions.

Q.—Supposing a man was compelled to make actual delivery of twenty millions of gold on that Friday, was there gold enough in the City to do it? A.—Not outside the Sub-Treasury.

JOHN C. MACPHERSON, one of the plaintiffs, testified to having sent a letter of advice of the sale to the defendants.

WM. R. MATTHEWS, clerk in the Clearing-house, testified to the amount of the claim being charged on the balance-book of the Clearing-house in favor of plaintiffs.

JOHN C. MARSHALL, Register of the New-York Gold Exchange, testified that at half-past twelve on the Friday in question gold was selling at 136, at half past one P. M. at 135, at eleven A. M. at 133½, at quarter past eleven at 133½; the highest price during the day was 163½, at thirty-five minutes past eleven; at eight minutes before two gold was at 150; on Monday, the next day of sale, the 30th, gold sold at 94.

An assignment of the claim of plaintiffs, DAVIS and MCPHERSON, to a Mr. BONNER, their co-plaintiff, having been offered in evidence, it was objected to as being indefinite and imperfect, inasmuch as it merely stated upon its face that it assigned plaintiffs' claim against "certain Services," and his associates. Such a claim was claimed, did not show whether the assignment was of a claim growing out of BELDEN'S dealings with BELDEN, as his associate, which was the case on one day, or with the other defendants, as associates, which was claimed to have been the case on another and different day.

The Court admitted the assignment, but on the ground that it was not a proper case for it to weigh it as the same was a question of fact.

This closed the testimony on behalf of plaintiffs.

Mr. BEACH then moved to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that BONNER, by the assignment, had acquired only the right to the superintendence of the action, dividing the proceeds and the costs with plaintiffs. On the other hand, the assignment was absolute, than DAVIS and MCPHERSON are not the proper parties to the action, and as to them the complaint should be dismissed.

In opposition to the motion, it was contended by Ex-Judge ELLOTT that the effect of the assignment was in evidence, was merely to convey one-half the interest in the claim to JOHN BONNER, one of the plaintiffs, reserving the other half to ISAAC S. DAVIS and JOHN A. MCPHERSON, the remaining plaintiffs, and that all three being parties in interest, they were all properly joined as plaintiffs.

Mr. FIELD then argued to dismiss the complaint as against MCPHERSON individually on the ground that he, with DAVIS, had made an absolute assignment to BONNER, and had not been included in BONNER'S agreement to receive one-half of the proceeds, thus divesting himself of all interest in the suit. A motion then followed to dismiss the complaint as to all the parties, on the ground that the proof failed in the testimony failed to show authority from defendants to purchase, and that even if such authority had been given, contract was in violation of the statute of frauds and the common law.

These questions were argued at great length by Mr. BEACH in favor of the motion to dismiss, and by Ex-Judge ELLOTT in opposition. The Judge reserved his decision until this morning.

Judge Bedford on Municipal Frauds—He Urges the Grand Jury to Action Against the Criminals.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, the Grand Jury was convened by special order of Judge BEDFORD, to consider indictments against repeaters, and take some action in regard to the Municipal robberies. Judge BEDFORD said:

GENTLEMEN: I have convened you this morning for a most important and solemn purpose. The day before election I charged you upon the Election laws, and asked your co-operation to maintain the purity of the ballot-box by the prompt indictment of all persons charged before your body with illegal voting. That duty I trust; and I am glad to know that the decision of this Court and your body took, deterred many from the perpetration of contemplated frauds upon the ballot-box; and that those who were so utterly reckless, and would take no warning, will meet with the speedy justice their crimes merit. The election is over, and the occasion that compelled me, in behalf of the public good, to charge you in relation to the Election laws, now demands my convening you this morning. We are in the midst of a most vital Municipal crisis. We all know that for months certain persons have been publicly charged with committing the most stupendous frauds against the City Treasury; and from official sources we learn that this great financial and commercial Metropolis—this City, the pride of the whole Union—has been brought to the very verge of bankruptcy. She has been not only nearly ruined financially, but her fair fame has been so tarnished that she stands only as a byword of scorn and contempt among all good people. This state of affairs cannot and must not longer exist. Many of our foremost and honored citizens have combined to investigate these frauds, and to bring the guilty to punishment; and I have no doubt there is sufficient evidence to bring about this consummation, if the Court is omnipotent; you are responsible to nobody; you can send for witnesses and for papers, and can command the strong arm of the law to compel obedience to your summons. I would suggest that you send for such men as CHARLES O'CONOR, whose great and fearless honesty and abilities have been brought to bear in the investigation of these frauds since the prosecution of the perpetrators. This is an important duty, gentlemen, and one which should be fearlessly performed. Many of the alleged criminals, it is said, have fled from the country, while yet many remain. But this matters not; when the power of the law is put forth it will reach them, wherever they may be. I therefore urge you, both as citizens and as sworn Grand Jurors, to immediately institute a rigid investigation into all these notorious frauds, and to present all who may be believed to be guilty, never mind who they may be, for the law is no respecter of either political parties or private or public persons. In this great duty I know the learned District-Attorney will aid you to the best of his ability. Personally and officially I have always been opposed to corruption, both in high places and low places; either among private or public persons; and I desire, at this important crisis, to rally myself upon the record as one who will do all in his power to punish the perpetrators of these frauds, and to lend his aid in restoring public confidence and regaining for New-York her once envied position.

The Grand Jury then retired, and the Court adjourned in honor of the Grand Duke ALEXIS.

A Mackman Arrested on a Charge of Robbing a Wealthy Drunkard.

Yesterday morning, between 3 and 4 o'clock, while on duty on Broadway, near Fourth-street, Officer YOUNG, of the Fifteenth Precinct, observed a hackman named THOMAS LINCH lift a man who was lying intoxicated on the sidewalk into his carriage and attempt to drive away with him. Suspecting a robbery, the officer ordered the hackman to stop, and searched him. He found nothing on his person, but on searching the drunken man he found $1,100 in greenbacks, and a card showing his name to be RICHARD DE PEYSTER, of No. 40 West Seventeenth-street. They were both conveyed to the Station-house, and on making an examination of the carriage $10,000 in South Carolina bonds were strewn all round. DE PEYSTER and LINCH were brought before Justice COX, at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, and they were detained for examination.

The Suit Against the Tenth National Bank.

Messrs. WARREN and ROE, assignees for WARREN and SCOTT, bankrupts, filed a bill in equity in the United States District Court to recover $10,000 from the Tenth National Bank, in that it had been shown a fraudulent preference over the other creditors. The bill was dismissed yesterday by Judge BLATCHFORD, who held that the charge had not been substantiated.

More Money for the Department.

Yesterday the Controller placed $100,000 to the credit of the Department of Docks.

Wall Street Transactions.

Yesterday, Nov. 21, was again a dull day at the Exchange, and although several sales were expected to occur, no business was transacted. The Commissioner's sale in partition, JAMES M. MILLER, auctioneer, of the premises No. 120 William-street, was adjourned to Dec. 5, and the foreclosure sale, JOSEPH MCGUIRE, auctioneer, of property on Forty-third-street, west of Third-avenue, was adjourned until Tuesday of next week. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., offered at auction a parcel of 100 acres, located in Dutchess County, but no bids being received, the property was withdrawn. A report of the sale at Flushing, Long Island, by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., will be made to-morrow. For to-day, at the Exchange, several legal sales are announced of real estate, both in this City and Brooklyn, while at New-Providence, N. J., on the ground, at 1 P. M., A. D. MELLICK, Ur., & Bro. will dispose of a farm containing 105 acres of land, fronting on the Passaic River. An extensive stock sale will also be held at the Exchange, by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., at 12½ o'clock.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Desirable Houses for Sale by

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,

128-st., near 5th-av., four-story dwelling, 22x70x100.
50th-st., near 8th-av., four-story, leasehold, 94x92x100.
Park-av., near 37th-st., handsome superb dwelling.
Madison-av., extra full and medium-sized desirable houses.
4th-av., extra full and medium-sized desirable houses.

$100,000 ESTATE FUNDS, to loan on bond and mortgage on IMPROVED and accessible UNIMPROVED City real estate. MORTGAGES CASHED. Apply at the office, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, ON PARLAY, NEAR 57TH-ST.—A first-class handsomely finished four-story high-stoop brown-stone full size house, in perfect order, and ready for immediate occupancy.

On 45th-st., near 6th-av., a first-class beautifully-finished four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, having every modern improvement; house is full width and extra deep; possession at once. Apply to ROMER MORGAN, No. 9 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV., ADJOINING 59TH-ST.—Entrance to Central Park, five very desirable lots for sale low.
Also four building lots near 8th-av., on 56th-st.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE and lot known as No. 48 Laight-st., being about 20 feet front on Laight-st., running through the block to Vestry-st. For further information, apply to FREDERIC WAYDELL, No. 20 Old-slip, New-York.

BOWERY.—SEVERAL PIECES ON WEST side for sale; also, Greene-st. property (also, a fine Private stable on West 42d-st., for sale by D. M. SEAMAN, No. 34 Pine-st. Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

FOR SALE—ON 37TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th-avs., four-story brown-stone English basement, extra size; first-class order. Apply to WINANS, BALDWIN & GAYLORD, Auctioneers, No. 64 Liberty-st.

FIFTH-AV.—THE FINEST CORNER PLOT (three lots), below the Park, price and terms reasonable. Also, corner plots and single lots on and near 5th and Madison-avs., below and fronting the Park. W. F. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

$45,000 FOR FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, 24 feet front, 57 feet deep; this is in every particular one of the best houses in New-York.
RIKER & CO., No. 94 West 23d-st.

$45,000—WEST 31ST-ST. (LEASE.)—Four-story, high stoop, 25 feet front, a few doors from 5th-av. Apply to RIKER & CO., No. 94 West 23d-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT FULL-SIZED brown-stone houses, on 46th-st. and 23d-st.; easy terms. Also, other desirable location.
E. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

HOUSE AND LOT IN CLINTON-PLACE for sale, or will exchange for up-town brown-stone house. H. E. HUGHSON, No. 11 Pine-st., Room No. 6.

FIFTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—A full-sized, superior, brown-stone house for sale at a bargain. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

PLOTS OF ACRES ON CENTRAL-AVE. and the southern Boulevard for sale. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

DESIRABLE PLOTS OF LOTS FOR sale on the Grand Boulevard, 6th and 8th-avs.
F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

MUST BE SOLD.—A FRAME HOUSE, TWO Masony and basement in good order, all improvements 22x40x10, in Dean-st., between Franklin and Classon avs., Brooklyn. Will be sold cheap, for cash. Must be sold within ten days. Apply to
JOSEPH S. FIELD,
No. 102 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN BROOKLYN.—Brown stone, all improvements; in perfect order; immediate possession.
E. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BARGAIN.—BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN house and grounds, within forty-five minutes of New-York business offices, and accessible by over fifty trains daily; situated near depots in the best portion of Elizabeth; high ground; extra large lot, fruit and shade trees, lawn, garden, &c. House is comfortable, roomy and tasteful; modern design and fittings; situated on the path of extensive improvements, with a steady rise in value. All City conveniences combined with country air, food and living; good markets, schools, and unsurpassed travel. Payments to suit.
CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.
For view of house and full particulars of property, address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 235, New-York.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—FOR SALE, at auction, on Monday, the 11th instant, at 12 o'clock M., on the premises, at Mount Hope, within five minutes of Tremont Station, a very desirable White House, with nineteen city lots, all in perfect order. Will be sold for far less than its value.
A few acres of excellent land, adjoining, within five or ten minutes of the station. Elmwood is one of the healthiest places in the county, has excellent schools, and churches of all denominations. Land is rapidly increasing in value in this locality. Apply to M. A. J. LYNCH or EUGENE M. CARY, No. 191 Broadway.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY to purchase a farm within three miles of Princeton, N. J.; containing 120 acres, with elegant and substantial mansion and out-buildings, on principal highway; fine spring, living water for cattle; convenient to churches, schools, and railroad depot; cause for selling, personal reasons; for an immediate sale.
T. L. PIERCE, Jr., No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP.
Seventy acres fine land for sale in Paterson, forty miles from New-York, one mile from depot on Hartlem Railroad. H. E. HUGHSON,
No. 11 Pine-st., Room No. 6.

HENRY M. PIERCE JR.—WESTCHESTER and Putnam County real estate offices, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.—Farms, dwellings and country seats bought, sold and exchanged and rented in the above counties, and mortgages negotiated; rents collected, money loaned and investments made on City and country property.

ORANGE.—TO 25-COUNTRY HOUSES, stands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 248 Broadway, 6 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone-sts.

GENTLEMEN'S RESIDENCES WITH acres of land for sale, situated between Throgg's Neck and (new) Bronx Bridge. H. D. BENEDICT,
No. 189 Broadway.

MILK AND DAIRY FARM FOR SALE—250 acres, near Dover Plains, Harlem Railroad, three hours from New-York.
H. E. HUGHSON, No. 11 Pine-st., Room No. 6.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

AT REDUCED RENTALS—BY V. K. STEVENSON & SON;

FURNISHED.	
8th-av., medium size.	Madison-av., large size.
111th-st., extra large.	9th-st., small size.
UNFURNISHED.	
3rd-av., near 24th-st.	Madison-av., near 45th-st.
University-place, 40 rooms.	Lexington-av., near 37th-st.
9th-av., near 8th-av.	38th-st. near Lexington-av.
124th-st., full size.	40th-st., near 5th-av.
23d-st., near 7th-av.	51st-st., near 5th-av.
27th-st., near Broadway.	54th-st., near 5th-av.

Also, $100,000 estate funds to loan on bond and mortgage; one improved and accessible unimproved City real estate. Apply at the office, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, 106th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Bankman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED, FOR three months, a first-class four-story high stoop full size brown-stone house, in East 19th-st., near the Clarendon Hotel; rent reasonable to a private family. Apply to ROMER MORGAN, No. 9 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, ON 8TH-AV., near 57th-st., a handsome, spacious high-stoop brown-stone house, full size; furnished in high-stoop gorgeous style; will be rented to a first-class tenant for one year. Apply to ROMER MORGAN, No. 9 Pine-st.

A FAMILY HAVING A NEATLY-FURNISHED house and nice rooms that they desire rented, wish to rent the second story for light housekeeping; also two on the third story. No. 126 West 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

TO RENT—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE 20 feet, 30th-st., between 6th and 6th avs; rent low to a first-class tenant; three or five years.
H. KERR & CO., No. 46 West 23d-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING,
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

BROADWAY STORE.—TO LET OR please, No. 479 Broadway, through to Mercer; dry-goods or carpet business; very choice location; moderate rent; possession Jan. 1. Apply to JAMES PRIDE, No. 469 Broadway, or ROMER MORGAN, No. 9 Pine-st.

RETAIL LOFTS, SALES, WITH STEAM power, to let together or separate; good light. Apply at Nos. 31 and 33 Wooster-st.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 82 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, within two hours from New-York, a house and parcel of more acres of land; price not to exceed $6,000. Address or apply to H. M. PIERCE, No. 11 Pine-st.

WANTED—IMPROVED WESTERN LAND, Iowa preferred, in exchange for desirable West-chester County lots of considerable value; fine Hudson River views. ALBERT BELLAMY, 3 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE, IN PARTITION
OF BRICK HOUSE AND LOTS ON PRESIDENT AND BOND STS.
JOHNSON & MILLER
will positively sell at auction, without reserve,
ON WEDNESDAY, NOV. 22, 1871,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Sales-room of
WALTERS, THOMAS & CO.,
No. 3 Fulton-st., Brooklyn,
by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Charles M. Earle, Esq., referee, the following valuable property, viz.:
PRESIDENT-STREET.—N. s. s., 95 feet eastward of Bond-st., seven desirable lots. On lot No. 177 there is a good three-story and basement brick dwelling-house.
BOND-STREET.—N. w. s., beginning 50 feet south-east of President-st., two valuable lots.
TERMS.—One-third cash; the purchaser money may remain on bond and mortgage for five years.
For maps apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 75 Nassau-st., New-York, or No. 280 Montague-st., Brooklyn, and to CHARLES M. EARLE, Esq., referee, No. 120 Broadway, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED
SOUTHERN VOICES.
POEMS.
By W. H. HOLCOMBE, M. D.,
Author of "Our Children in Heaven," "The Other Life," "The Sexes," &c.
12mo. Extra cloth, gilt top, $1 50.
A work of unusual merit. The sprightliness and delicacy of its sentiments, and the elegance of its diction, recommend it most strongly to all who possess a taste for true poetry.
THE FUNNY PHILOSOPHERS;
OR,
WAGS AND SWEETHEARTS.
A NOVEL.
By GEORGE YELLOTT,
Author of "The Maid of Pern," "Paradise of Fools," &c. 12mo. Fine cloth. $1 50.
A very clever and amusing book, marked by a style at once humorous and refined.
WILD IRELAND;
OR,
Recollections of Some Days and Nights with Father Michael.
By B. DONRAVANNE.
8vo. Paper cover, 75 cents.
An original, spirited, witty and highly interesting volume, replete with curious information about the scenes and manners of a section of Ireland but little known to tourists.
MCPHEETERS'S
New and Improved
INTEREST TABLES,
Showing at sight the interest on any amount, from 1 to 360 days, surpassing all other systems in compactness, simplicity and rapidity of calculation.
Long cap 8vo. Cloth, $1.
The present Table far exceeds in compactness, simplicity and rapidity of calculation any system ever before issued. It contains in twenty pages all that is usually contained in one hundred, clearly showing the amount at a glance what in other tables is only to be attained by detailed calculations, with correspondent liability of error.
*** For sale by book-sellers generally, or will be sent by mail, postage paid, upon receipt of the price by
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 715 and 717 Market-st., Philadelphia, and No. 25 Bond-st., New-York.

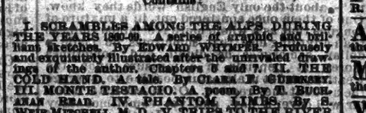
LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.
AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY OF
POPULAR LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.
THE DECEMBER NUMBER
Contains

I. SCRAMBLES AMONG THE ALPS DURING THE YEARS 1860-69. By EDWARD WHYMPER. A series of graphic and brilliantly written sketches, with numerous and exquisitely illustrated scenes after the unrivaled drawings of the author. Chapters 5 and 7. II. THE COLD MANSE. A tale. By CLARA J. DENISON. III. MONTE TESTACCIO. By THOMAS A. BUCKHAM READ. IV. PHANTOM LIMBS. By S. WEIR MITCHELL, M. D. V. TRIPS TO THE RIVER PLATE. By ROBERT M. WALSH. VI. MY LONG-LOST BROTHER. A story. By CHARLES WARREN STODDARD. VII. BALAGAN AMONG AND MOSALIST. By KATE HILLARD (Lady Fountain). VIII. A STROLL IN VIRGINIA. By RICHARD B. ELDER. IX. A BRANCH OF LILAC; a story. By "OUIDA." In two parts. Part I. X. THE SPOTLESS CRAYONS. By J. W. PALMER. XII. OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP, containing interesting papers on Cooper, Scott and Cockburn; Personal Reminiscences; Colossal Fossil Remains; Foreign Literature. XIV. LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

With the number for January, LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE will enter upon a new volume. The number of pages will be increased, enabling the conductors to furnish an additional amount of popular reading in the best and most emphatic sense. In addition to the attractive miscellany which characterizes the magazine, the following ATTRACTIVE SERIAL WORKS will be published during the year:

A POWERFUL AND ABSORBING NEW STORY,
BY GEORGE MACDONALD, LL.D.,
Author of "Alec Forbes," "Annals of a Quiet Neighborhood," &c.
Also,
A CHARMING NEW NOVEL,
AXTOWN,
BY A TALENTED AMERICAN AUTHOR.
MR. EDWARD WHYMPER'S
EXQUISITELY ILLUSTRATED WORK,
SCRAMBLES AMONG THE ALPS,
Will be continued from month to month until completed.
A large amount of space will be devoted to OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP, a budget of literary chit-chat and lively articles on persons of note, incidents of the day, and other novel or amusing topics.
ILLUSTRATIONS designed by distinguished artists and executed in the highest style, will accompany each number.
TERMS.—Yearly subscription, $4; single numbers, 35 cents. SPECIMEN NUMBER mailed, postage paid, on receipt of 15 cents.
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 715 and 717 Market-st., Philadelphia, and No. 25 Bond-st., New-York.



OVER ONE HUNDRED PAGES—printed in Two Colors, on superb TINTED PAPER—**Four Hundred Engravings of Flowers, Plants and Vegetables**, with Descriptions, and TWO COLORED PLATES.—Directions and Plans for making Walks, Lawns, Gardens, &c.—The handsomest and best Floral Guide in the World.—All for Ten Cents; to those who think of buying Seeds.—Not a quarter the cost.—200,000 sold of 1871. Address
JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

CHOICE ENGLISH BOOKS.
D. APPLETON & CO.
NOS. 549 AND 551 BROADWAY,
Have now ready
A CATALOGUE
OF A
MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION
OF
STANDARD AND ILLUSTRATED ENGLISH BOOKS,
SELECTED IN EUROPE DURING THE LAST SUMMER EXPRESSLY FOR THEIR RETAIL TRADE.
The greater part of the books are in choice bindings, by Hayday, Riviere, Bedford, Andy Grieve, and other artists of eminence, and the illustrated works were specially selected with regard to the condition of the plates.
Sent free by mail on application.

"IT'S NOT FOR BEAUTY I WOULD WED."—One of the most charming songs lately issued. The words by Pauline Wood and music by H. Mollenhauer. Price, 35 cents. For sale at all music stores.
"It's not for beauty I would wed,
Its charm will but enchant the eye,
The heart that's but on beauty fed
Will change should age its beauty die."
MOLLENHAUER & ELSS, Publishers,
No. 45 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

AUCTION SALES.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.
CLINTON HALL BOOK SALES-ROOM—GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.—THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 23 and 24, at 7½ o'clock, sale of a choice and elegant Private Library, consisting of over 1,000 volumes of standard and miscellaneous works, many fine illustrated works in handsome bindings. Catalogues ready; books on exhibition Wednesday morning.

AUCTION NOTICE.—AUGUST MANTENS & CO., auctioneers, will sell THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at the residence No. 26 West 128th-st., near 5th-av., at 11 o'clock, parlor suits, piano, paintings, bookcases, carpets, chamber, dining furniture, china, glassware, &c.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON Grammar School,
NO. 36 MADISON-AV.,
BETWEEN 37TH AND 38TH STS.
The departments of Ancient and Modern Languages will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18, and the Primary Department MONDAY, Sept. 25. School hours from 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,
NO. 9 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
No. 620 Fifth-av.
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Fourteenth year commences Sept. 20.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. E. GARDNER, Principals.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1867.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MRS. C. E. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Rooms at Emmanuel Church, 37th-st., near Lexington-av. After Sept. 20 applications for admission may be made at 20 West 37th-st., from 10 to 12 A. M., or address by letter at No. 129 East 20th-st.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen at No. 7 East 42d-st., New-York, near the new Union Depot, Oct. 2. Superior advantages in German, French, drawing, &c. Musical department under the care of Professor W. E. Rehmer and S. B. Mills.

INSTRUCTION.—TWO OR THREE BOYS can be boarded and taught with especial care, the training as the Classical School and Kindergarten, No. 1,000 Myrtle-av., corner of Lewis-av., Brooklyn. Term commences the day on which the pupil enters.

WESLEYAN ACADEMY, WILBRAHAM, MASS.—An old and well-established Seminary for both sexes. Winter term commences Dec. 6 and continues thirteen weeks. For rooms or catalogue apply to E. COOKE, Principal.

MISSES PORTER & CRAMPNEY'S Boarding-school for young ladies and children, Hadley, Mass. Circulars and testimonials can be obtained of H. C. HULBERT, Esq., No. 13 Beekman-st., New-York, or by addressing the Principals.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MRS. T. N. CAULFIELD AND MISS PARROTT—Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 152 East 41st-st., one block from Madison-av. Private lessons in singing, piano-forte and harp; French and painting.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 1 Winthrop-place; testimonials from the Faculties of New-York University and Yale College. M. M. HOBBY, G. CHASE.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRESIDENT of Claverack College and Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y. For both sexes. Term opens Dec. 5. $300 whole expense per year.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG CHILDREN, limited to twenty. The Winter term opens Nov. 28. For particulars apply to MRS. EASTMAN, No. 249 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL opens Sept. 13, at No. 102 East 40th-st. Prospectus at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 512 Broadway.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A.M., will open his English, Classical Mathematical, French and German School for boys Sept. 18, No. 680 6th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

DR. SEDAN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,270 Broadway, near 32d-st.; collegiate, English and primary; fifteen years' experience; highest references.

A TUTOR OF LONG EXPERIENCE IN Europe and America wishes additional pupils. Classics, modern languages, &c. Address BEDE, Box No. 126 Times Office.

$325 PER YEAR, AT THE STAMFORD (Conn.) Collegiate Institute for ladies. Pupils received at any time. R. C. FLACK, A. M.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS; ages five to twelve. Address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.; second term opens Nov. 20. Address MRS. R. H. CHARLES, Principal.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING pupils are received by the Misses BUCKNALL at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

MRS. HARWOOD'S SELECT BOARDING School for Girls, at Fair Haven; on the Shrewsbury, near Red Bank, N. J.

WM. R. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,324 Broadway, one door below 36th-st.

"THE BEST SCHOOL FOR EARNEST BOYS"—Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

A GRADUATE OF PRINCETON College wishes three or four pupils to fit for college, or to instruct in the higher branches. For terms, &c., address R. C. H., care Barlow, Hyatt & Olney, No. 21 Park-row.

AN EPISCOPAL CLERGYMAN DEsires to find a position as daily governess for English and music for a young lady, who, by character, education and social position, is eminently fitted for the position. Address R. S. H., No. 3 East 40th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRM HAVING AN ESTABLISHED business in this City, wants a partner, (either active or special,) with capital.
Said business is a branch of the dry goods trade, pays liberal profits, and can be largely increased.
Address BUSINESS, Times Office, and give real name and address.

AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN, WITH not less than $10,000, can obtain a good interest in an established business paying cent. per cent. on sales. The money invested will be applied exclusively to furthering the interests of the enterprise. Address DECEM., Box No. 150 Times Office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST PAPER-hanging establishments on Broadway, now doing an excellent business; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply to Messrs. WILLIS & BAKER, No. 5 Pine-st., New-York City.

A GRAND CHANCE.—FOR SALE, AN easy and well paying photograph gallery; old established; good particulars; address S. COLWIN, No. 616 Grand-st., New-York City.

FOR SALE—A PROFITABLE PRINTING business, including printing press, type, &c., established twenty-five years; rare chance for beginner. Address PRINTER, No. 63 Centre-st.

FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.—A perfect brick yard, slightly situated; four machines. For full particulars apply to DAVID P. VAN DEVENTER, Keyport, N. J.

DISTILLERY AND 40 LOTS IN MORRIS for sale. H. E. HUGHSON, No. 11 Pine-st., Room No. 6.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
U. S. ARMY, ARMY BUILDING,
CORNER BROOME AND WILLETT-STS.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1871.
PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE WILL be received by the undersigned at this office until WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27, 1871, for the following supplies, viz.:
300 barrels Pork, "P. M."
140 pounds Bacon, Breakfast.
170 pounds Hams, Sugar Cured.
4,000 pounds Lard, Refined.
1,000 pounds Beef, Smoked.
250 barrels Flour, Extra Family.
10,000 pounds Beans, White.
3,000 pounds Rice, Carolina.
21,000 pounds Coffee, Rio, Green.
1,000 pounds Coffee, Java, Green.
26,000 pounds Sugar, Cut Loaf.
4,000 pounds Sugar, Granulated.
4,000 pounds Sugar, Crushed.
4 gallons Vinegar.
4 gallons Pickles, Ass.
25,000 pounds Soap.
16,000 pounds Salt.
1,000 pounds Pepper, Black.
The usual conditions. Apply for information at this office.
R. H. BURNS,
Major and C. S., U. S. A.

PERSONAL.

SHOULD THIS MEET THE EYE OF Some THOMAS HOWIE, carpenter, parents residing in No. 25 East John-st., Glasgow, please call at Robert Henderson's, No. 47 Cedar-st., New-York, to see a relative from Glasgow.

MISS CAROLINE LOUISE BESTEINE desires to find the whereabouts of her brother MEISER, to whom she has written two letters. Her present residence is at No. 7 Allen-st., where she will be glad to meet her brother.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of RANDEL & BLOEMEKE has been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. RANDEL being authorized to wind up the partnership affairs. Mr. RANDEL will continue the business of cigar packing on his own account.
R. RANDEL,
H. BLOEMEKE.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1871.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

AMERICAN WATCHES.—CUCKOO French clocks, and everything else more cheapest and best at FRANKENFIELD'S, No. 216 6th-av., corner 14th-st. and No. 220 Sixth-av., corner 13th-st.

CLOTHING.

CLOTHING.—AT NO. 9 ST.-AV. CAST-off clothing can be disposed of at the highest prices. For dresses, $2 to $20; coats, $2 to $10; pants, $1 to $4; carpets, furniture, jewelry, &c., bought. Call or address Mr. or Mrs. H. HAMMEL, No. 9 1st-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young woman, a laundress's situation; very respectable and excellent laundress; can do fine bosom, box pleating and all kinds of fine work in the best manner; country or City; best testimonials. Apply at No. 49 Jones-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant woman, a situation as family seamstress, or in a private family; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's and Singer's reversible feed machines; can furnish undoubted City references. Call or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 134 Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress; has a thorough knowledge of all kinds of laundry work, and has been head laundress for years; understands ironing and plain sewing; pupils perfectly; has excellent references. Can be seen at No. 406 6th-av., French Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; a good operator on Wheeler and Wilson's machine; will assist in care of children; excellent references. Call or address No. 90 4th-st., near 2d-av., grocery store.

ALL WANTING SERVANTS, WHETHERES PROTESTANT OR CATHOLIC, CAN BE SUITED WITHIN TEN MINUTES BY APPLYING AT NO. 138 WEST 11TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV. NO FEE TO SERVANTS WHO PROCURE SERVANTS HERE AND ARE NOT SATISFIED WITH THEM WILL BE SUPPLIED WITH OTHERS FREE OF CHARGE UNTIL SATISFACTORILY SUITED.

WANTED—BY A WELSH YOUNG WO

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid steamships of this Company make their regular weekly sailings from Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., as follows:

LABRADOR, Saturday, Dec. 2, at 10 A. M.
PEREIRE..... DARIEN..... Saturday, Dec. 9, at 10 A. M.
WASHINGTON..... BOURGOGNE..... Saturday, Jan. 13

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine)

First cabin..... $80 | Steerage..... $30

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

For freight or passage, apply at the Company's office, No. 55 Broadway, Room No. 1.

CHARLES DE BEBIAN, Agent.

No. 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

ROSES, GRACE, Saturday, Nov. 25, at 7 P. M.
SPAIN, GEORGE, Saturday, Dec. 2, at 6:30 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London, first cabin, $70 and $80 (currency); steerage, $30 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow or London, $30 currency. Others apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Cuba, Wednesday, Nov. 22 | China, Saturday, Dec. 16
Scotia, Wednesday, Nov. 29 | Java, Wednesday, Dec. 20
Algeria, Wednesday, Dec. 6 | Batavia, Saturday, Dec. 23
Russia, Wednesday, Dec. 13 | Africa, Wednesday, Dec. 27

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100 and $120, according to accommodation. Steerage, $30 currency.

Tickets to Paris, $95, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage passengers provided with Bedding, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Tin Cups, Plates, &c.

Cattle, Sheep and Hogs taken from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe, and driven from Baltimore, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and to destinations in the interior.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Offices, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE..... Tuesday, Nov. 28, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..... Saturday, Nov. 25, 9 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON..... Saturday, Dec. 2, 9 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS..... Saturday, Dec. 9, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY, and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold or Its Equivalent in Currency.

First cabin..... $75 | Steerage..... $30
To London..... 80 | To London..... 35
To Paris..... 90 | To Paris..... 40

Tickets issued from Paris to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's office, JOHN G. DALE, Agent,

No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked to all parts of Ireland, Scotland, England, Wales, and the Continent by the Inman and other first-class lines, at lowest rates.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Londonderry, Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool, Queenstown or London, $30 currency. Others apply at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling-green.

THOMAS WILSON, Agent.

HAVANA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

FROM THE STEAMSHIPS

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CROWELL, THURSDAY, Nov. 23, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. HERRING, SATURDAY, 25, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,

No. 8 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Nov. 25, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDER, Agent,

No. 40 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Nov. 28, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRERO & CO., Agents,

Nos. 61 and 62 Pier-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Transportation and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent, | GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
No. 29 Broadway. | No. 63 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. R. SLOCUM..... Dec. 23
MERIDIANA, Capt. WISE..... Jan. 23

These splendid steamships sail punctually on the day named, and will touch at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,

No. 8 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN BRUNT, will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

J. W. DIMOCK, President,

No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.—The new and fast Steamer MAIL Steam-ship Line, sailing from Pier 14 North River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MEXICO, Thursday, Dec. 7
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Saturday, Dec. 16
CITY OF MERIDA, Decker..... Tuesday, Dec. 19
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Saturday, Dec. 23

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 22 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.

Travellers or gentlemen going to travel or visit Cuba should not start on their journey without one of the agency, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the difficulties of errors and troubles happening passports, examination of baggage, &c., and in securing the best accommodations at the hotels, the easiest conveyances and the safety of money, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Circulars containing the rules, forms and operating currents may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 5 Rue Neuve, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States Passports, indispensable to travelers abroad, by S. R. JONES, Passport Agent, No. 68 Broadway, corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND EXPRESS FREIGHT TO

KINGSTON, ASPINWALL, PANAMA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC PORTS OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave this pier and 20th each month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, when the day previous.

Nov. 20—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. A. G. JONES, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct. Connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. ——, also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Rates for first-named ports reduced to $300 currency.

Steamer JAPAN will leave Pier No. 42 — for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing Saturdays and TUESDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. E. G. FORBES, Nov. 25.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN BRUNT, via Nassau, Nov. 30.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Dec. 7.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,

No. 5 Bowling-green.

FINANCIAL.

TURNER BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns.

Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD

CONSOLIDATED SEVEN PER CT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

FOR SALE AT THIRTY-TWO AND ONE-HALF AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

John J. Cisco & Son, No. 59 Wall-st.

10 PER CENT.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES BELOW PAR; ALSO, INSURANCE, BANK, GAS-LIGHT, CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, AND AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN AND EIGHT PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS, INCLUDING OTHER CHOICE SECURITIES PAYING FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT. FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS ALL AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,

No. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—First-class investment securities paying large rates of interest a specialty with this house for many years.

GAS-LIGHT COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. SINKING FUND BONDS, being a first lien on the entire Gas-works. Interest coupons payable January and July. For sale on favorable terms by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,

No. 43 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE

STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 155 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1871.

At the election of Directors, held on the 6th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

A. LOW, HORACE GRAY, A. GRACIE KING, EDWARD HARGOUS, EDGAR R. RICHARDS, E. H. HUTTON, and A. L. SOULARD.

And the following gentleman were elected inspectors of the next election: ISAAC D. COLE, Jr., EDWARD DENNIS, and JAMES WILDE.

At a meeting of the Directors, held this day, DAYTON OGDEN was unanimously re-elected President, ANDREW L. SOULARD Vice-President, and J. R. VAN RENSSELAER was appointed Secretary.

J. R. VAN RENSSELAER, Secretary.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received until Jan. 1, 1872, for the sale to the undersigned Trustees of $140,000 of the sinking fund bonds of the Houston and Texas Central Railway Company, also of $40,000 of the bonds of the "Western Division," of said road. Parties whose bids are accepted will be notified of the same without delay.

HENRY G. MARQUAND,
WM. WALTER PHELPS, } Trustees,

No. 30 Exchange-place, New-York City.

TO STOCKHOLDERS OF RESCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 Broadway, New-York, Nov. 8, 1871.—In pursuance of a special act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, dated Nov. 3, 1871, the stockholders of the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company of the City of New-York are required to pay fifty per cent of the capital stock, being $50 per share, to the cashier, at the office of the Company, No. 108 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30 day of December, 1871, to make good the impairment of the capital impaired by reason of the Chicago fire.

In case of failure to pay the said assessment at or before the time above named, your stock will be reduced 20 per cent. of the par value.

WM. A. ANDERSON, President.
C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

By order of the Board of Directors, the transfer-books of this Company are closed until Dec. 4, 1871.

C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co's, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, on or before the 27th day of Nov., at 12 M., for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1868.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on SATURDAY, Nov. 25, and the accepted bids declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT,
NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1871.

TAPSCOTT'S

British and Foreign Exchange Office, No. 26 Southst., New-York. Exchange on London, Messrs. Prescott, Gosse & Co.'s Bank; London, and on Messrs. Wm. Tapscott & Co., Liverpool, issued at the lowest possible rates, and payable in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, also negotiable in any part of the continent of Europe.

TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO., No. 26 SOUTH-ST.

10 PER CENT. BONDS.

$50,000 Coupon Bonds on improved real estate in Indianapolis, Ind., worth three times the amount, bearing ten per cent interest semi-annually in New-York. For sale by

O. B. WOOD,

No. 32 Nassau-st.

NOTICE TO MARIPOSA TRUST CERTIFICATES.—Parties holding Mariposa Trust Certificates are hereby notified that the option to convert certificates into the preferred stock of the Mariposa Land and Mining Company at the original rate will expire on Nov. 15; after that date 25 extra bonus will be charged. For further information please call at the office, No. 34 Wall-st., Room No. 6.

THE HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY hereby gives notice of its intention to increase the amount of its capital stock from TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, by the addition of ONE THOUSAND NEW SHARES of FIFTY DOLLARS each, only subscribed for and paid in.—Dated New-York, Nov. 2, 1871. By order, M. F. HODGES, President.

OLIVER A. DRAKE, Secretary.

CHOICE 10 PER CENT. BONDS OF Kansas counties and school districts for sale at prices that will pay investor 10 to 20 per cent., free of Government tax.

FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Certificates of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 4 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED by

E. A. RAILEY, No. 28 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

$100,000,000

5-20 BONDS

WILL BE REDEEMED BY THE GOVERNMENT IN DECEMBER NEXT.

Many holders of those securities have been converting them, through us, into

Peoria and Rock Island First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Convertible Gold Bonds,

thereby adding 25 PER CENT. TO THEIR CAPITAL, and about 40 PER CENT. to their YEARLY INCOME.

We recommend these Bonds strongly, for the following reasons:

The Road, ninety-one miles in length, is already COMPLETED, and earning much more than the interest on the whole issue of bonds.

The mortgage, $1,500,000, is less than $16,500 per mile.

The road passes through a rich, populous, agricultural, manufacturing, and coal district.

It connects Peoria and Rock Island, two of the largest and most flourishing cities in Illinois, and forms part of a trunk-line from Indianapolis to St. Paul, 316 miles. It also connects two navigable rivers—the Illinois and Mississippi. The bonds are authorized for the extra equipments and necessary buildings required to do the business now offered.

Nearly half the entire loan has already been sold.

They are coupon bonds, $1,000 each, and can be registered if desired.

Interest, seven per cent., gold, free of tax, payable February and August.

Price, 90 and interest, in currency.

Maps and full particulars furnished by

TURNER BROTHERS,

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

DESIRABLE

HOME SECURITIES.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

OF THE

WALLKILL VALLEY

RAILWAY COMPANY

Are offered for sale at 90 and accrued interest, in currency,

BY

MEAD & CLARK,

FINANCIAL AGENTS,

NO. 141 BROADWAY,

AND

ERASTUS F. MEAD,

BANKER,

CORNER 26TH-ST. AND 2D-AV.

By exchanging United States Bonds for the Bonds of the WALLKILL VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY, you increase your income more than 40 per cent., and your principal about 25 per cent., and get a security EQUALLY SAFE.

COLLECTIONS.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(The same as an Incorporated Bank,)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 9 Wall-st., New-York.

FIVE PER CENT. interest allowed on deposits. The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any bank, except that we allow interest on all balances (of five per cent.)

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold. Business paper and collaterals loaned. Notes and drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

BANKERS,

No. 59 Wall-St., New-York,

RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co.

25 Nassau St.

CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts subject to check at sight. Also on PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Government Gold bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, REOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

ANDREWS & CO.,

NO. 10 PLACE VENDOME, PARIS.

Bonds, stocks and gold bought and sold on commission.

Money received on deposit at interest. Loans negotiated.

Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued.

Exchange drawn on Paris and on the UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

STOCK AUCTIONEER,

DEALER AND BROKER

in stocks and bonds of every description,

NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—Securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange a specialty for many years.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 63 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE

MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD

and their correspondents.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on

MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO., No. 60 Lombard-st., London.

WHITTEMORE & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 5 WALL-ST.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE, GOLD STOCKS, &c.

Collections made promptly in all parts of Canada. Interest allowed on deposits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.

Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1871.

CAUTION.

Stolen from the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, this day, ONE HUNDRED AND ONE BONDS, of $1,000 each, of the Monticello Railroad Company—1 to 1, and Nos. 51 to 400 inclusive.

The public is cautioned against negotiating these bonds, or any bonds of this Railroad Company, none having as yet been issued by said Company.

J. R. FROTHINGHAM, President, Trustee.

OFFICE OF THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY, No. 13 TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Company's office, on TUESDAY, Dec. 12, at 12 o'clock M.

The polls will remain open from 12 M. till 2 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 1 to Dec. 12, inclusive. By order of the Board,

HARRY H. HOY, Secretary.

$4,000 WANTED ON FIRST MORTgage, on property worth $20,000, at Mott Haven, Westchester County. Apply to H. M. PEIRCE, No. 11 Pine-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE BLANKETS,

In stock, embracing a large variety of

CANTON AMERICAN DRESS BLANKETS,

NEW-HAMPSHIRE BLANKETS,

WAGON BLANKETS in Plaids, Stripes, SWEAT-BLANKETS in Scarlet, Plaids, Stripes, Gray and Drab, in extra sizes for large horses; suitable also for RAILROAD BLANKETS.

HORSE ROBES, Scotch Plaids, Stripes and Squalities.

SLEIGH-BELLS, strapped and unstrapped, in NICKEL, WHITE and YELLOW METAL, and in SILVER and GOLD-PLATED.

HARMER, HAYS & CO.

NO. 79 BEEKMAN-ST.

ADMINISTRATRIX' SALE BY AUCTION of good hand-made HORSE EQUIPMENTS, embracing a fine assortment of A 1 articles appertaining to the horse, in great variety, viz.: Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Blankets, Lap Robes, Rugs; an extra fine assortment of Whips, and all other articles usually found in a first-class stock of IMPORTED and DOMESTIC SADDLERY, to be sold on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22, at 10 o'clock, at the store NO. 1,304 BROADWAY, between 34th and 35th sts., by order of

M. A. LOWDEN,

Administratrix of S. LOWDEN.

JOHN N. VEDDER, AUCTIONEER.

Ten years with the late HENRY K. LEEDS.

Stock now on exhibition, with catalogue.

HARNESS—LIGHT SINGLE AND DOUBLE Harness, coach, express, truck and farm harness of our own manufacture; also, very fine harness of the celebrated make of Mr. F. Trainor, which we will sell at extremely low prices. BARTLETT, No. 61 Warren-st., corner of College-place.

HORSE BLANKETS OF ALL KINDS, Horse sheets, Carriage robes, Buffalo robes, bear and wolf robes, at extremely low prices. I. BARTLETT, No. 61 Warren-st., corner of College-place.

HORSE BLANKETS.—ROBES BLANKETS for carriage and stable use; lap robes, whips, &c.; the best goods in the market, at low prices. MAGNUS BROTHERS, No. 101 Fulton-st.

HORSE BLANKETS, BUFFALO AND Fur and Plush Carriage Robes. No. 102 Chambers-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR NEW-YORK TIMES received till 8 P. M. at the Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 845, West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.

A LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room, on second floor, in 30th-st., near Madison-av., to rent to a single gentleman; house and appointments first-class; family private; no other rooms rented. Address, with name, M. C., Box No. 118 Times Office.

A WIDOW LADY WOULD LET A SECOND floor of five large rooms, comfortably furnished, with or without board, to a small family, on very moderate terms, or to one or two respectable men and wives. Call at No. 783 Id-av., near 41st-st.

BOARDING.—THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD like to receive a family to board for the Winter at his country residence; location pleasing, with home comforts, and use of good piano, &c.; terms moderate to desirable parties. Address H. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

IN GOOD NEIGHBORHOOD, FIVE minutes from Metropolitan Hotel, a large furnished room for one or two gentlemen; board moderate to unexceptionable party. No. 4 Varick-place.

A LARGE PLEASANT ROOM ON SECOND floor, with first-class board; only a few select boarders taken; highest references given. No. 107 West 44th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

TWENTY-NINTH-ST., NEAR 8TH-AV.—Second floor, front, parlor and bedroom; table and appointments strictly first-class. Apply at Everett Library, No. 824 8th-av.

NO. 325 WEST 33D-ST.—A VERY NICE back parlor, with good board; will let to gentleman and wife; terms reasonable; references given and required.

NO. 33 CLINTON-PLACE—RICHLY and newly-furnished rooms for gentlemen, or gentlemen and wives, with or without board; location first-class; references required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, NO. 32 WEST 26th-st., will let one large, handsomely-furnished room, without board.

EXTRA FINE ROOMS, ON SECOND floor, with board, to let; $ private family; pleasant location, at No. 151 220-st., near Lexington-av.

BOARDING.—TWO VERY DESIRABLE Rooms on second floor may be had with board at No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

A HANDSOME PAIR OF ROOMS, with board for a couple, may be had at No. 29 West 18th-st. Good reference required.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECOND-story, with bath and ample closet, to rent, with private table. Apply at No. 8 West 27th-st.

NO. 27 WEST 16TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let, with first-class board, suitable for families or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 44 WEST 16TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let with first-class board suitable for families or single gentlemen: references exchanged.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH-ST.—DESIRABLE suites of rooms on the first and second floors; house and table first-class; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, AT the first-class house, No. 19 East 49th-st., unexceptionable references exchanged.

WANTED—A SMALL BEDROOM, WITHout board, in the neighborhood of 50th-st. and 3d-av. Address G. T., No. 58 Front-st.

SINGLE AND LARGE ROOMS ON fourth floor, with superior board, 53 West 33d-st.

HOTELS.

LELAND'S NEW STURTEVANT House, Broadway, 29th and 30th sts. New-York, with elevator; board, with room, $3 50 per day. American plan. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

(Chartered by the United States.)

DEPOSITS OVER $2,000,000.

No. 165 Bleecker-st., New-York.

The United States has made this bank perfectly safe. Investments made in Government securities.

Investments are not allowed in State, County, City or Railroad Securities.

SIX PER CENT. interest commences first of every month, payable in January and July.

FOUR PER CENT. allowed from date of deposit on sums of $20 and upward, withdrawn before January or July.

SIX PER CENT. compound interest certificates issued. Interest compounded if not withdrawn.

These certificates are as safe as registered bonds; are payable on demand with interest due; are promptly available throughout the United States, and are a very convenient and popular form of investment.

Accounts strictly private and confidential.

Deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due. Interest on accounts or certificates paid by check to depositors residing out of the City if desired.

Send for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

SAM'L. HARRIS, Manager.

JOHN J. ZULLIE, Cashier.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK.

No. 105 Nassau-st. (Sun Building,) opposite City Hall, New-York.

INTEREST (six per cent) commencing on the 1st of each month, instead of the quarterly plan, where there is often great loss of interest to the depositor.

BANK OPEN daily from 10 to 3. Also Monday and Saturday evenings, from 4½ to 6½ o'clock.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.

G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

Chartered by the United States.

NO. 163 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposits paid on demand, with interest due.

Send for circular. SAM'L. HARRIS, Manager.

JOHN J. ZULLIE, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 692 and 696 Canal-st., corner Lafayette.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000.

ASSETS, $10,094,937 74.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1 will draw interest from Dec. 1.

Assets, $2,623,243 40; surplus, $201,823 96.

DIVIDENDS.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1871.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE Dec. 1, 1871, on the preferred stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st, New-York. The transfer-books of the preferred stock will be closed on Nov. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Dec. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Executive and Finance Committee.

R. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 119 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1871.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Three Dollars per share, payable Jan. 2 next. The transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M. on the 19th day of December, and reopened on the 3d day of January next.

By order of the Board,

JAMES C. FARGO, Assistant Treasurer.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS.

50 pieces BRILLANTINE, 75c., worth $1.

50 do. do. 85c., worth $1 10.

JACKSON'S,

BROADWAY and WAVERLEY-PLACE.

CANTRELL'S

BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

No. 241 6TH-AV.,

BETWEEN 16TH AND 17TH STS.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SUNDAY, NOV. 19, A CHILD'S GOLD CHAIN and PEN. Finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to No. 13 West 30th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THIS EVENING and NOV. 23, AT 8 P. M. FOURTEENTH (14) SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT OF THE STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

First time in New-York of the new opera of MIGNON.

Grand Opera in four acts. Music by Ambroise Thomas. Words by MM. Carre and Barbier.

Mlle. CHERIE-MIGNON as MIGNON
Miss LEON DUVAL as Mlle. PHILINE
M. CAPOUL as JAMES, M. JAILL as Mr. COLLETTE
MAX MARETZEK, Musical Director and Conductor.

New Scenery by Messrs. Lowes and Dudley. New Costumes from the establishments of Mme. Bonfanti and M. Petelli, of New-York. New Properties by Sig. Alasio, &c. New Furniture from Herts & Co.

GRAND CHORUS, ORCHESTRA, BALLET. Stage Manager, Sig. Biagi. Maitre de Ballet, M. Von Hamme.

FRIDAY, 24th.—MIGNON. (second time.)
SATURDAY, Nov. 25.—FIFTH NILSSON MATINEE.—MIGNON.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, at 8.

GRAND GALA OPERA NIGHT, in honor of the visit of His Imperial Highness the Duke Alexis and Suite. (Parquette is reserved for the regular subscription tickets are not available.)

TUESDAY, Nov. 28.—Sixteenth subscription night. Seats now at the Academy; also at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

On 14th-st.

GRAND GALA OPERA NIGHT BY THE STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 27, AT 8.

In honor of the visit of His Imperial Highness the Duke ALEXIS and Suite. Parquette seats have been extended by Mr. Max Strakosch and accepted.

MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 27, AT 8.

The sale of reserved seats will commence on Friday next, the 24th inst., at the box-office of the Academy (only) at 9 A. M.

N. B.—Subscribers are respectfully informed that their ticket performance is not included in the subscription. Tuesday, Nov. 28, Fifteenth Subscription Night of the Strakosch Italian Opera Company.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—OWENS.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF MR. JOHN E. OWENS,

Who will appear

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½, in his two great impersonations, SOLON SHINGLE,

Also, as JOSHUA BUTTERBY, in Tom Taylor's popular comedy of THE VICTIMS.

Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre; also, at Dixon's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 4, MR. EDWIN BOOTH as HAMLET.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager.....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

DIVORCE!

The great drama of the times.

TWELFTH WEEK.

Characters by the brilliant new comedy company.

Thirteenth Matinee of DIVORCE, Saturday next. SPECIAL DIVORCE MATINEE, THANKSGIVING DAY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING. EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

MR. SOTHERN

in Tom Taylor's comedy of

OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,

SUPPORTED BY A POWERFUL CAST.

PERFORMANCES COMMENCE AT 8 O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

EXTRA THANKSGIVING MATINEE NOV. 30.

P. T. BARNUM'S

MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS.

P. T. BARNUM.....PROPRIETOR
W. C. COUP.....MANAGER

23D-AV. AND 6TH-ST.

A stupendous aggregation of nature, superior exhibitions in one, all for only one price of admission, viz.: 50 cents; children under ten, half price. A few reserved seats, 25 cents extra. Children to reserved seats, 25 cents.

Open every day and evening from 11 in the morning until 10 at night.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.

CROWDED HOUSES DAY AND NIGHT.

Visited by from 15,000 to 20,000 daily. Largest collection of LIVING WILD ANIMALS ever seen since the deluge.

MUSEUM CURIOSITIES 100,000, among which a full specimen of the GIANT TREE OF CALIFORNIA, 300 feet high, 90 feet circumference, and 1,800 years old.

Five hundred wild animals, birds and beasts, including the monster sea lions, and a family of Arctic seals. Four immense water-tanks, and seen every day and night disporting in their native element.

To all above overwhelming attractions is also added, free of extra charge,

DAN CASTELLO'S MAMMOTH CIRCUS.

Fifty of the best performers in the world.

SEVEN COLOSSAL SHOWS IN ONE.

NOTHING LIKE IT EVER SEEN ON EARTH.

HIPPODROME PERFORMANCES commence at 2 and 8.

Every feature absolutely chaste, refined and unobjectionable.

MR. ALEXANDER WHITE,

of Chicago, has placed his entire collection of paintings on exhibition at the

LEAVITT ART-ROOMS,

No. 817 Broadway, corner 12th-st., comprising the master-pieces and gems of the

GREAT MODERN MASTERS.

The entire receipts from this exhibition will be devoted to the relief of the artists of Chicago. Exhibition 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. and 7 to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

GEO. LEAVITT & CO.

ARION VOCAL SOCIETY.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTR

THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.

ELECTION RETURNS STOLEN.

Bold Larceny of Election Returns From the City and County Canvassers—No Trace of the Thieves.

On Monday evening, while the Committee on Elections of the Common Council were engaged in the examination of the poll-lists and returns in the Common Council Chamber, after having completed their canvass it was discovered that the returns of the First District, Sixth Ward, about which so much trouble had been taken, and from which so much litigation had resulted, had been stolen.

Whenever the Board of Canvassers have been in session a large crowd has been in attendance, and many have encroached upon the table set apart for the use of the Committee on Elections, the clerks of the Committee, and the reporters of the Press. Almost any one who desired to, has been allowed to handle the returns, and in the confusion attendant upon the completion of the session of the Committee, there was abundant opportunity for the abstraction of the papers which are now missing. It is supposed that the returns and poll-lists were taken at a late hour on Monday night, and just as the Committee were leaving the room.

It was confidently expected that duplicate returns were in the office of the City Clerk of the Corporation from which abstracts of the missing returns could be made. But it was yesterday ascertained that this duplicate had also been stolen, and that it had been missing from the County Clerk's office since Saturday night. The Deputy Clerk of the County Clerk's office on duty last week kept a great number of persons busily employed to see the poll-lists of the districts and wards, and they were given them to read. It is possible that in this way the abstraction was made by the substitution of a fraudulent instead of the true poll-lists and returns.

Alderman Thorne and Alderman Dawson opened the returns of the Sixth Ward on Monday night "as a matter of curiosity," as they say. It was then about 9½ o'clock, and the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen was very much crowded. Alderman THORNE states that he kept the returns open for about ten or fifteen minutes, after which he fastened them up again and laid the roll down, and when it was taken up again it was by Alderman Dawson. About 11½ o'clock on Monday evening Mr. F. J. COLLIN, a deputy in the City Clerk's office, carried the returns down to the office, in order that they might be locked up in the safe. Yesterday morning it was discovered that the returns of the Sixth Ward, First District, had been abstracted from the bundle. The missing papers were undoubtedly abstracted in the Common Council Chamber, and those who were in charge of them should be required to account for them.

The abstraction of the poll-lists creates quite as great an excitement as did the loss of the vouchers from the Controller's office in New-York. Somebody is to blame, and it will be the duty of the District-Attorney, aided by Mr. A. C. DAVIS, to prosecute the thieves.

The returns belonging to the City Canvassers were abstracted after they left. Alderman Dawson's observation. The clerk, P. J. COLLIN, knows who were about the table after the Aldermen left, and who were most interested in the larceny of the papers. This is the second time during this canvass that returns have been taken from the custody of the City Clerk, and it appears very suspicious to say the least.

The larceny of the duplicate returns from the County Clerk's office prevents duplicate information being given, and it would appear that not only are the returns of the First District, Sixth Ward, liable to be thrown out by the canvassers, but that the parties who have been instrumental in forging those returns will be allowed to go free. It is stated, however, that the Citizens' Reform Committee have copies of the canvassers' poll-lists, which they will use in due time.

The Missing Poll-Lists.

Last evening the poll-list of the First District, Sixth Ward, which it was supposed had been abstracted from the County Clerk's office, was found in the room, and under such circumstances as to lead to the supposition that the parties who originally abstracted it had chosen the first favorable opportunity of returning the document. It will be remembered that the returns of the First District, Twenty-first Ward, were missing from the City Clerk's office immediately after the election, and were mysteriously returned the next day. No thorough examination of the poll-list of the First District, Sixth Ward, missing from the County Clerk's office, had been made last evening to ascertain if it had been tampered with. It is probable that the parties abstracting it found that the marks for identification were so numerous that they could not conveniently prepare a substitute, and, therefore, they returned the original.

The City Canvass.

The Committee on Elections of the Board of Aldermen met last evening in the Common Council Chamber, and proceeded to correct the returns made to the City Clerk by the end of the inspectors of election. Where clerical errors existed the inspectors came forward and rectified them. Messrs. DOUGHERTY and WHITING, of the Citizens' Reform Committee, were present, and made careful scrutiny of the corrections.

The following are found to have been elected: County Judge, Henry A. Moore, Democrat; District-Attorney, Winchester Britton, Democrat; County Treasurer, Thos. A. Gardner, Democrat; County Auditor, Maurice Fitzgerald, Democrat; Supervisor at Large, Wm. C. Osborn, Democrat; Superintendent of the Poor, Eastern District, Henry Willis, Republican; Superintendent of the Poor, County Towns, Cornelius Ferguson, Democrat; Coroners, Dr. Joseph B. Jones and Lawrence A. Whitehill, Democrats.

ASSEMBLY.

First District, D. C. Aitken, Democrat; Second District, E. D. White, Republican; Third District, D. H. Roche, Democrat; Fourth District, Wm. W. Moseley, Democrat; Fifth District, E. De Berri, Republican; Sixth District, L. G. Peck, Republican; Seventh District, C. Morton, Republican; Eighth District, George C. Bennett, Republican; Ninth District, John C. Jacobs, Democrat.

SENATORS.

Second District, John C. Perry, Republican.

Third District, Henry C. Murphy, Democrat.

A Republican gain of one Senator, four Assemblymen—the Second, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Districts—and a Superintendent of the Poor.

The Fire and Water Board Departments.

From the 23d of March to the 22d of April last, the Fire Department drew on warrants signed by the Controller the sum of $240,000. The Ring are enabled, by a law passed last session, to draw money for this Department from the City Treasury in sums not exceeding $60,000 at a time, on the mere warrant of the Controller, so that there is practically no check on the expenditure. Neither is there a check on the expenditures by the Water Board, as warrants are presented to the Mayor for certain amounts in globo, without the slightest details. The Mayor some time ago objected to sign those drafts, but the Courts finally compelled him to sign them.

Brief Notes.

The attention of Judge GILBERT was taken up, in hearing the testimony in a case of domestic misery. The parties are NORMAN G. PALMER, plaintiff, Superintendent of the Cypress Hills Cemetery, Long Island, and ANNE M. PALMER, his wife. The complainant seeks an absolute divorce from his wife, who left him for an "affinity." She makes counter-charges against him. Case still on.

An inquest was held yesterday, before Coroner WATT, over the body of EDWARD HANAHAN, thirteen years of age, who died from burns received by the upsetting of a kerosene oil lamp, at his late residence, No. 20 Chester-street, a week ago. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

The examination of the charge of assault brought by JOHN DEVLIN, of Fifth Ward whisky notoriety, against JAMES SHEVLIN, District Engineer of the Brooklyn Fire Department, was to have been taken yesterday, before Justice RILEY. The accused waived examination, and gave bail to appear before the Grand Jury.

The taxes received by Collector RADWAY, of Brooklyn, from Oct. 18 to Nov. 14, amount to $3,508,104 60. The taxes came in much faster than they did during the corresponding period of 1870.

JAMES F. DOWERS was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months by Justice WALSH, yesterday, for stealing an umbrella from the Mercantile Library reading-room.

Lee's Surrender—Jubal A. Early Once More.

JUBAL A. EARLY spoke thus in his address before the South Carolina Rebel Survivors' Association from which we have already quoted:

"No man could look upon that scene at Appomattox and for one moment believe in his heart, believe that the followers of ROBERT E. LEE were conquered rebels. But, my comrades, the [illegible] secession had not the remotest conception of the true meaning of the word [illegible] such less of the sentiment [illegible] of [illegible] by [illegible] as that occasion. In speaking of the terms that he did to Gen. LEE's surrender I scout the idea. Gen. LEE went to that interview with the firm resolve to cut his way out with the small remnant left, if terms were not granted Him deemed honorable in war. GRANT saw the blue mountains too far off—he had had experience of what that little army was capable—he was afraid Gen. LEE might make his way into those mountains, and then he would lose the supreme glory of consummating the war by the surrender to him of a perfect organism, and he granted the terms without which he could not have procured that surrender. Call you this magnanimity? But it is said he prevented Gen. LEE from being prosecuted for treason. He took them fortunately for him, a minion who forced the idea into his dull brain, that his own honor and glory were in some way connected with that matter, in maintaining inviolate the parole granted Gen. LEE and his soldiers, and he acted in accordance with the suggestions made to him. That minion has since risen, and when has been his counsel as the head of a perpetual Government, toward Gen. LEE and his followers? Compared to what has been done to our people, it would have been mercy to have hung all our leaders, civil and military, and then granted peace and amnesty to the masses. Justice, Lincoln would not have devised more exquisite torture and cruelty than has been inflicted on all our people."

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Gen. GEO. W. MORELL, of the United States Army, is at the Everett House.

Capt. A. D. ROBESON, of the United States Navy, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Senator E. M. MADDEN, of Middletown, is at the St. James Hotel.

Dr. E. HOWE, of Cambridge, and W. C. GREENOUGH, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

Hon. JOHN BOYLE, of London, and Hon. JOHN LAUGHLAND, of Glasgow, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Gens. ANDERSON and WICKHAM, of Richmond, Va., and Hon. W. H. BISHOP, of New-Haven, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Paymaster COCKBURN and Lieut.-Commander H. C. HUNTER, of the United States Navy, are at the Hoffman House.

The chimneys of the St. Nicholas Hotel caught fire last night, but was put out before any further damage was done.

At the United States District Court, yesterday, 1,500 pounds of clear tobacco, seized at No. 343 Elizabeth-street, was condemned by default.

Mr. DILLON, who has refused for a year past to attend the meetings of the Department of Parks, resumed his seat at the Board yesterday.

Judge R. HITCHCOCK, of Ohio; Gens. HALL and DAVIS, of Missouri, and Hon. H. B. HURLBURT, of Cleveland, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

ALFRED GODFREY, second mate on ship *Knight Companion*, now lying at Pier No. 40, East River, fell, last evening, from the upper deck to the hold, receiving fatal injuries.

At 3 P. M. yesterday PHILIP RIEKER, a sailor on the steam-ship *Derwint*, lying at Pier No. 2 North River, fell into the hold of the ship, receiving fatal injuries.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, FRANK COLEMAN, colored, was found guilty of grand larceny, and sent to Sing Sing for two years.

J. GRENNWELD, of No. 27 Duane-street, was held in $3,000 bail by Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, to answer a charge of selling unstamped tobacco.

The sixteenth anniversary of the New-York State Woman's Hospital will take place to-day, at 2 P. M., at the corner of Forty-ninth-street and Fourth-avenue.

JAMES BEDFORD, of No. 419 Canal-street, died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital from injuries received on the steamer by being run over by a Second-avenue car at Twenty-fifth-street.

The body of an unknown man, aged about forty years, was found last evening at Pier No. 39 North River, and sent to the Morgue. Height 5 feet 9 inches. Had brown hair. He wore a blue jacket, gray tweed pantaloons, gray vest, and red flannel drawers.

"Josh Billings" entertained a large audience last evening at St. Peter's Hall, West Twentieth-street, near Eighth-avenue, with his amusing lecture entitled, "What I know about Hotels."

The Hermann Lodge No. 490 of the Order of the Sons of Hermann, had its third annual ball at the Harmonie Rooms, in Essex-street, last evening. It was fully enjoyed, especially by the ladies of the Lodge.

FRANCIS CAROLIN, of No. 151 East Fortieth-street, was arraigned before Justice HOGAN, yesterday, on a charge of stealing a watch and chain, worth $300, from GEORGE CAZE of No. 63 Reade-street. He was committed for trial.

THOMAS MCDERMOTT, of No. 339 East Tenth-street, had his jaw broken, yesterday, while riding on an Eighth-avenue car, by a Broadway car coming in collision with it on the corner of Church and Barclay streets.

At Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, JOSEPH HALL was committed to answer for breaking into the residence of RICHARD KING, No. 67 East Broadway, and stealing therefrom a large quantity of Brussels carpet.

The Phenix Society, a German benevolent organization, held a meeting at the Henry Clay House yesterday. The Society numbers 300 members, and the receipts during the past quarter amounted to $994 82; expenditures to $431 91.

Yesterday evening a fire broke out in the premises of LOUIS FRANCK, at No. 202 Allen-street, caused by the upsetting of a kerosene lamp, and causing a damage of $1,500. Insured for $4,000 in the Imperial Insurance Company. The building was damaged about $600.

The first of the course of scientific lectures before the American Institute will be delivered at the Academy of Music to-morrow evening. Mr. HENRY MORTON, President of the Stevens Institute of Technology, is the lecturer, and "The Nature and Sources of Light" his theme.

Yesterday morning an altercation occurred in a house at the corner of Sixtieth-street and Tenth-avenue, between JOHN WOOLSEY and ANDREW NELSON, during which WOOLSEY stabbed NELSON in the right side with a stiletto, inflicting a dangerous wound. WOOLSEY was arrested.

In the report, on Saturday, of the Cutter contested will case, now on trial before the Surrogate, it was stated that the paper was contested by two sons of the deceased, which was erroneous. The testator, we have since been informed, left no children, and the contestants are two brothers.

The New-York House of Refuge will graduate eleven more boys from the new shop this evening. The exercises will take place in the school-room. Places have been secured for them to work in a shop at regular journeymen's wages on their leaving the institution.

The Rifle Association met last evening in the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment. Col. JAMES FISK presided. To the meeting were read copies of the papers of incorporation. On behalf of the Committee on By-laws, Col. CHURCH reported a complete act, which were adopted. The Association then adjourned.

Rev. THOMAS GUARD, of South Africa, has been lecturing and preaching in this City, for several weeks, with most remarkable success. Very few have listened to his eloquent addresses. As he is about leaving for Canada, those who have not heard him would do well to take a trip to Harlem to-night, when he will speak in the Methodist Church, corner of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, on "The Mental Activities of this Age and the Bible."

LONG ISLAND.

Three times within the past two weeks a large quantity of clothing has been stolen from the yard of the Episcopal minister at Newtown. Yesterday a farmer discovered, under a hay-stack, a quantity of bedding and other clothing, and, upon close inspection, he ascertained that they belonged to the family of the clergyman.

Yesterday, two half-drunken men were arrested in Flushing, after a desperate encounter with the village Marshal. They were parading the main street of the village, insulting ladies and making obscene remarks.

Miss MARY JANE CORY, a resident of College Point, died suddenly in their village, yesterday, while sitting in a chair. An inquest was held by Coroner WATT, and a verdict of death from congestion of the brain was rendered.

NEW-JERSEY.

JOHN RUTHERFURD, a prominent citizen of Newark, died, yesterday, in his sixty-second year.

The New-Jersey temperance men will have a grand torch-light procession in Jersey City on Tuesday next.

A Spiritual Convention is to be held in Camden next week, and during December a Woman's Rights Convention is to be held on the same place.

PATRICK ANTHONY, the man who was injured on the Hoboken ferry-boat on Monday, died the same night at his home, at South Eighth and Prospect streets, Jersey City.

The Chassis of Bergen today celebrates the three hundredth year of its organization. The exercises take place in the Third Reformed Church of Jersey City.

JOHN EGAN was yesterday convicted in the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions, of having abandoned an old horse to die on some vacant lots on Washington-street, Lafayette.

FRANK OCHS, living in Oliver-street, Newark, was arrested on Monday for stealing gold from EARNSHAW & CO., his employers. He acknowledged having stolen $200 worth of the metal within a few weeks.

JOHN WANAMAKER, President of the Philadelphia Young Men's Christian Association, and Rev. D. L. MOODY, of Chicago, last evening delivered addresses before the Jersey City Young Men's Christian Association.

The Camden Board of Education has ordered the school-houses opposite the Court-house to be closed on Dec. 15—the day of WARD's execution. Several hundred children attend the school, and it was not thought desirable that they should witness the execution.

The fourth lecture in the course before the Young Men's Christian Association of Elizabeth, N. J., will be delivered this evening at Library Hall, by D. R. LOCKE, "Petroleum V. Nasby."

The ladies connected with the Broadstreet Baptist Church, Plainfield, N. J., will hold a fair in Library Hall, for three days and evenings, commencing this afternoon, the proceeds to be used in erecting a fence around the church.

[Advertisement.]

THE WONDER IS OVER.—We have seen the Grand Duke. He is human, is a blonde, has fair hair, blue eyes, and a fine peachy skin. He is not a bear, but is a good-looking young man. The *Herald* reporter *Journal* will tell all about him in the next number. He is to have an examination with a chart at No. 349 Broadway, and his character will be written out in full. Here all the young ladies may see him as he is.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX, in anticipation of the approaching advent of cold weather, has laid under contribution the animals of the frigid zone, and has collected a perfect museum of all the rare Furs which money can obtain for the manufacture of caps and collars. His selection of Furs is one of the most costly and beautiful in the City, and is worth seeing as well as worth wearing. Everybody should take a walk through KNOX's Fur Emporium, if it be only for the pleasure of seeing how great a variety of Furs Mr. KNOX has succeeded in procuring for the comfort of his customers.

Passengers Arrived.

NOV. 21.—*In steam-ship Scotia, from Liverpool.*—Mr. Finlay, lady, 2 children and 2 servants; Mrs. Mine and servant; Miss King, C. H. Mayling and lady, Wm. Mitchell and lady, Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Mitchell, Mrs. Wm. Mitchell, Miss Mitchell, Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Mitchell, Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Mitchell, Mrs